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THE FAIR OPENED

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TOUCHES THE BUTTON.

The Machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition Set in Motion—A National Salute Pealed Forth.

President Cleveland, surrounded by the members of his cabinet and by officials of the various staff, by a numerous and distinguished representation from lands across the seas and a mighty throng of American citizens, on Monday pressed the electric button which set in motion the machinery of the World's Columbian exposition. At the same moment a national salute pealed forth from the guns of the Andrew Johnson, lying off the exposition grounds in Lake Michigan, 700 flags released from their "stops," at a concerted signal, swung loose and streamed out under the sky scarlet, yellow and blue; over in machinery hall a great roar arose, the turrets of the building nodded as the wheels began to turn and a greater volume of sound arose from the throats of a concourse of people who thus acclaimed the opening of the grandest achievement of American pluck.

The duke of Veragua and party had hardly concluded their breakfast when the reception committee arrived. The party were shown to carriages and the start was immediately made for the Lexington hotel. President Cleveland was waiting in the blue parlor of the Lexington when the party arrived.

While the President was exchanging greeting with the ducal party Vice President Stevenson and party entered, having been escorted by a committee from the Palmer house. Meanwhile the procession formed on the avenue and, the distinguished guests all being in readiness, the start was made. The procession was headed by a platoon of policemen on horseback, who were followed by two companies of cavalry from the regular army, the Chicago Hussars and mounted troop "A," of Illinois National Guard, then followed carriages in which rode the distinguished guests and their escort. In the first six carriages were the national commissioners and local directors of the fair. In the seventh carriage sat President Cleveland with President Palmer, of the National World's Columbian commission, and President Higginbotham of the World's Columbian Exposition. The duke of Veragua rode with ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, vice president of the commission. The duchess of Veragua was escorted by Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate. Miss Jennie Courtland read a poem entitled. "The Prophecy." Director General Davis delivered an address and then, President Cleveland arising, a thunderous cheer broke from the vast gathering. Handkerchiefs were waved, cheering increased and it was several minutes before the president could proceed.

President Cleveland delivered a brief and becoming address. As the president was concluding the final sentence his eyes wandered to the table that was close at his left hand. Upon this was the button the pressure upon which was to start the machinery and make the opening of the exposition an accomplished fact. As the last word fell from the president's lips he pressed his finger upon the button. This was the signal for a demonstration. At one and the same instant the audience burst into a thundering shout, the orchestra pealed forth the strains of the "Hallelujah" chorus, the wheels of the great Ellis engine in machinery hall commenced to revolve electric fountains in the lagoon threw torrents toward the sky, a flood of water gushing from the McMonnies fountain and rolled back again into the basin, the thunder of artillery came from the vessels in the lake, the chimes in Manufacturers' hall and the German building rang out a merry peal and overhead the flags at the tops of poles in front of the platform fell apart and revealed two gilded models of the ships in which Columbus first sailed to American shores. At the same moment also hundreds of flags of all nations and all colors, were unfurled within sight of the platform.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Cleveland said: "I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of the magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the achievements we here exhibit, making no allowance on the score of youth.

"The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

"We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvements; while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built the splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gather together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; but we have also made men who rule themselves.

"It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment, and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations.

"Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and the freedom of mankind."

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Every Variety of Plants and Flowers Known on Earth.

The horticultural building was one of the first to receive exhibits and its interior has been kept in a state of tropical warmth throughout the winter. From one end to the other, arranged in a perfect system and with exquisite taste, are every variety of plants and flowers known to all the zones. Orchids to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars are on exhibition, and the great triumph of the exposition is the unique spectacle of a century plant 500 years old in full bloom. This plant has attracted thousands of visitors for weeks and will continue to do so until it has run its race, as the tradition is that the plant must wither away after this centennial bloom. The horticultural building is heated by an ingenious system which furnishes warm, damp air of an unvarying temperature and the plants flourish under its balmy influence. The building is one of the most conspicuously located of the fair, having a floor space of 6½ acres and costing over $400,000. In front of the building there is a terrace and a low parapet in front of the terrace borders the water and affords a commodious landing for the pleasure boats and gondolas.

Fair Notes.

A hundred thousand armed and uniformed soldiers will be massed in Chicago this summer. This great camp of American warriors will be in August. Militia organizations from every state in the Union will be present, besides a large representation of troops from the regular army. To these must be added military companies, and perhaps regiments from foreign countries. The military display will probably be the grandest ever seen in this country.

Provision has been made for the transportation of 60,000 persons an hour to and from the grounds. The elevated railway, the Illinois Central Railway, the ordinary street cars and a fleet of steamboats have been organized into a complete system. Passengers who travel by water are landed at the portal of the great water court, while all the railways terminate in a beautiful building on the grounds.

Fifty nations and thirty seven colonies are represented. Added to these are the United States Government and the various States and Territories of the Union.

Roughly speaking, the grounds contain 600 acres. They are a mile long and about half a mile broad at the widest part. The distance from the middle of Chicago is seven miles.

There is a building where babies can be checked just like a hat or coat or umbrella. The charge is moderate and the nurses are good. There was a similar institution at the Paris Exposition, but, unfortunately, several hundred babies were on hand without claimants when the exposition closed.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

A ROLL OF HONOR

THE PENSION FRAUDS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Pension List to Undergo a Revision,—Abuses of Privileges in the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.—Judge Lochren, the democratic Commissioner of Pensions, takes charge of the Pension Bureau this week, with the full knowledge that he has undertaken the task of his life, and by far the hardest job that will fall to any Bureau Chief under the present administration. He fully shares President Cleveland's ideas that the U. S. Pension list should be a role of honor, and from the start it will be his earnest endeavor to make it so. No soldier legally entitled to a pension has anything to fear from Judge Lochren: it is those who are drawing pensions without any legal right to them that are in danger from the new administration of the Pension Bureau. The roll is to be gone over carefully as rapidly as possible without neglecting the current business of the office, and the rascals, when found, are not only to be dropped, but wherever it can be done they are to be compelled to repay the money they nave illegally drawn from the government. In this good work Judge Lochren will be glad of the co-operation of every good citizen. If any citizen in any part of the country knows of any man who draws a pension without being entitled to it he should at once communicate with Judge Lochren, giving the facts as far as he knows them, in order that an official examination may be made. It is believed that the old soldiers themselves will aid in this work as soon as they become convinced, as they soon must be, that only the frauds are in danger of losing their pensions.

Secretary Herbert has been so busy since he took charge of the Navy Department, making preparations for the Naval Review, to say nothing of an attack from the grip, that he has had no time to inquire into several notorious abuses known to exist in his department, but he will do so now. Prominent in this list of abuses is the practice of granting long leaves of absence to naval officers with two-thirds pay, in order that they may enter the employ of private parties or corporations, thus drawing two salaries. The very nature of the employment of these officers, as will be seen by a list of the most prominent of them hereto appended, is in itself scandalous, and would not be tolerated by any other government, and probably will not be much longer by the United States: Commander Folger, who was for some years Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance of the Navy Department, was last January granted leave of absence for two years on the ground of ill health. He immediately entered the employ of the company which controlled the Harvey process for improving steel armor plates, and which has large contracts with the government, contracts, too, which he, as Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, had been instrumental in getting awarded to that company. This transaction doesn't look altogether straight, does it? Lieut. Swift has been on leave since August 1, 1890, and during all this time he has been in the employ of Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, who have sold the Navy Department big bills of tools etc., many of which were designed by Lieut. Swift, who also negotiated their sale to the department. Lieut. Commander Symonds, and Chief Engineer Robinson got one year's leave of absence each, in order to accept positions with private parties at the World's Fair. Lieut. Cornwell has been on leave of absence for two years and under salary to the Thomson-Houston Copper and Nickel Co., to look after its contracts with the Navy Department. Lieut. Stone has a three year's leave dating from March 16, 1891, and draws $5,000 a year from Carnegie & Co., to look after their steel contracts with the Navy Department. Lieut. Driggs, joint inventor of a rapid firing gun used in the Navy, is on leave and is in the employ of the company that manufactures those guns. Lieut. Seabury, is on leave, and in the employ of the company that manufactures ordnance for the army. Chief Engineer Towne, after long service in preparing for the department, designs for machinery for naval vessels was granted leave for two years in order that he might draw $6,000 a year from Cramp & Sons for superintending the construction of the machinery he had designed in the course of his regular duty. Lieut. Wood has been on leave for nearly four years and is vice president and manager of the American Project File Co., which has government contracts. Naval Constructor Armistead was on inspection duty at the ship yards of Loring & Co., up to May 5, 1892 since which date he has been on leave and in the employ of the firm. Chaplain Holt is on leave, engaged in literary work. Civil Engineer Menocal, is on leave, and is chief engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Co. This is only a partial list, but it shows a bad system. These men should resign their commissions if they desire to enter private business, but if they hadn't the commissions their services would probably not be wanted by their present employers.

Cannot Barter Her Child.

Judge Simonton has filed an opinion setting aside the verdict of the jury giving the plaintiff $20,000 in the case of Annie Enders vs. William Enders' executors. The opinion directs that judgment be entered for the defendants. Mrs. Annie Enders, the plaintiff, alleged that her father-in-law, William Enders, deceased, promised to pay her in consideration of her relinquishing to him the nurture and custody of her son, William J. Enders, when he was three years old, the grandson of William Enders. She further alleged that she was married to Emanuel Enders, the son of defendant's testator, and that in 1872 she and her husband, having had born to them a son, had separated, and she with the boy was living with her father, when the grandfather met her and the contract was made. She was to receive $20,000 when the boy became of age.

The Jury in the case gave the mother a verdict for $20,000. Judge Simontan sets this aside, and holds that a contract such as is alleged to have been made between Mrs. Enders and her father-in-law is against public policy. He contends that the relation of parent and child creates an obligation which cannot be bartered away for the pecuniary advantage of the parents.

The Woman's Building at Chicago.

The driving of a golden nail into the Woman's Building at the Chicago Fair on Saturday in token of the formal completion of that structure calls attention to what promises to be one of the most interesting features of the great Exposition.

The plans of the ladies in charge of this building indicate the most cosmopolitan display of the entire exhibition. Every branch of industry and art in which women are engaged, from products of the lower kinds of manual labor to those demanding the highest taste and skill, will be represented. Products not only of the present age and of civilized countries, but of earlier eras and savage races will find place in the Women's Building. Exhibits will be made by a multitude of temperance, benevolent, educational and religious societies.

Other striking features will be a kitchen garden, a department in which instruction is given in physical training, a "Babies' Palace" in which little ones may be temporarily left by their parents or custodians, a woman's hotel for the exclusive use of that sex, and a department of statistics showing in detail the multifarious occupations of women in all quarters of the world. The Woman's Building, in short, promises to be the greatest exhibition of its kind ever seen, and, barring sex limitations, a veritable world's fair in itself.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. Mr. C. B. Main, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I warrant every bottle and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

THERE IS little prospect for a new road law from the present legislature. There are so many propositions that the members seem bewildered as to the proper one. However, it matters not, any township that desires better roads has all the law it needs to make them good and lasting—just put in the right kind of men for supervisors.

BRO. MEEK, of the *Watchman*, is favorably mentioned for a naval officer.

CURRENCY SYSTEM

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY—OUR SYSTEM EXPLAINED.

The Different Kinds of Money in Circulation—Amount of each and how Secured—Monetary System Explained.

The average reader may be excused if he has felt puzzled about the names and values of the various kinds of notes or bills that pass as money. It may be interesting to review the monetary mosaic which forms what we call our currency system. The total amount of money coined and issued, in circulation and in the United States Treasury, including bullion, amounts today to $2,338,511,615,00. It is represented by nine different forms of coin and paper notes, besides gold and silver bullion, upon which some of the notes are based. There are $407,799,951 gold coin in circulation in the United States and 138,874,473 in the treasury. There are about $418,000,000 silver dollars in this country but the best proof that the public does not like to handle the cumbersome coin is found in the fact that of the total issue but $59,557,290 are in circulation, the remaining $359,-490,115 being locked up in the treasury vaults. Then comes subsidiary silver—that is, dimes, quarters and and half dollars, the total amount of which is about $77,000,000, the public using $66,032,175 and the government $11,165,155. This disposes of the coin money, except the nickels and pennies, which are legal tender only in small amounts. At the head of the paper issue comes gold certificates. The amount in circulation is $111,485,-000, and for every dollar of them the government holds a gold dollar, payable on demand. These certificates are the most convenient, both for hoarding gold and as a medium of exchange, for they are, to put it simply, a negotiable government receipt for gold coin placed in the treasury for safe keeping. Then comes silver certificates amounting to $332,958,953. They are the same as gold certificates, with the important exception that they are payable in silver coin exclusively. United states notes, or "greenbacks" are a third form of paper money. They are secured by the $100,000,-000 gold reserve about which we have heard so much. There are $316,793,-314 "greenbacks" in circulation and $29,887,702 in the treasury, or about $346,000,000 in all. The reserve held against them is about 30 per cent. which in ordinary banking operations is regarded as more than ample. The national banking law requires only 25 per cent. reserve to protect depositors, and the state bank law is even less exacting in this respect. It is for this reason that well informed financiers are not really alarmed at the probability of the government being compelled to trench upon this $100,000,000 gold reserve in meeting the demand for gold for export. Then there are national bank notes, amounting to $172,-267,423. They are not a legal tender, although they are fully secured by the deposit of U. S. bonds with the government. The newest form of national paper currency are the treasury notes, whose issue began in 1890 in payment of silver bullion purchased under authority of the Sherman law passed in that year. There have been about $130,000,000 of them issued to date. Currency certificates, of which there are but $16,670,000 outstanding complete the list.

Destructive Cyclone.

The cyclone that devastated Oklahoma about ten days ago, was the most destructive that ever visited this country; the number killed already reaches 200.

Texas also had a terrible cyclone on Friday, which wiped out the town of Cisco, doing damage to the amount of two million dollars. The year 1893, thus far, has made an unsurpassed record for tornadoes and cyclones.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray.

NEW YORK'S big naval show last week was a grand success, both on land and water—the greatest and grandest display of the kind the world ever saw, and every part of the world was represented.

WE HAVE had rainmakers to start it when we needed it, now it is next in order to have some one who can stop it when we don't need it.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Attempt to Steal Columbus' Ashes.

The ashes of Christopher Columbus are among the curiosities of the Chicago fair, and an attempt was made on Friday to steal the urn that contained them. The glass containing them was broken, and the priceless remains lifted from their resting place by an unknown thief, whose presence desecrated the sacred Convent La Rabidy at Jackson Park. The ashes were carried from the dark corner to the light of a window and carefully examined by the thief, that no mistake might be made, but the delay for examination proved disastrous to the purpose of the vandal and saved to the Columbian Exposition and to a posterity all that is left of the remains of the great explorer and the benefactor of mankind.

The theft was discovered at the instant the examination was completed, and while the little urn was being thrust into the pocket of the thief. A struggle followed the discovery, but the thief escaped. The ashes were saved, however. The precious remains were confined in a glass urn, bound about the corners and angles with bands of pure gold. The urn itself rests upon the dust-stained board box in which it has been kept at the cathedral in Santa Domingo, and within another glass case, diamond shaped, 3 feet in length and 2 inches in height. The whole stands upon a pedestal in the south end of room K, in the west end of the convent.

Damage by the Rains.

The late rains have done damage in the west by overflowing of the streams.

The Mississippi at St. Louis on Tuesday was thirty-two feet high, doing much damage in the low lands.

The Arkansas river is also on a damaging boom.

The rain and cold weather which for three weeks has wholly stopped all ploughing and planting in Ohio, is culminating in a disastrous flood. Over two inches of rain have fallen, and the Ohio river is leaping up at the rate of four inches an hour. Dispatches from Wapakoneta say that the whole of Northwestern Ohio is flooded and wheat ruined, while other crops are so delayed that the yield must be small. Dayton reports the Miami river and its tributaries at flood height and rising two inches an hour.

At Vincennes, Indiana, the Wabash river is higher than it has been since 1875, with but one exception, which was in February, 1883. The entire lowlands in that county and in Illinois opposite that city are inundated from back water. Thousands of acres of fine wheat which is just sprouting are flooded, and the farmers fear that the crop will be killed.

THE SUPREME court at Philadelphia has just decided a case growing out of the Johnstown flood. The defendant was the Pennsylvania railroad, and the plaintiff sued for failure to deliver a quantity of liquor shipped over the road. The defense was that the whisky was lost in the flood. It was proven that part of the liquid was stolen and the rest destroyed by citizens to keep it out of the hands of dangerous men. The court ruled that as the train men deserted the train, and made no effort to defend the property, the railroad company must suffer for the inefficiency of its employes. The judgment of the lower court against the company was therefore affirmed.

NORWAY DEVOTES part of the profits derived from the state sale of liquor to the improvement of roads. Those which have been made or repaired under alcoholic stimulus are said to be the best in the country and an example of excellence to other lands. It is all the more creditable that the consumption of liquor is discouraged rather than pushed. The Gotenhburg principle might be supported in this country if there were any certainty that it would mend the roads and improve the quality of concrete and poultice. Sufficient liquor at least is consumed to pay for the work.

A NUMBER of Union generals accompanied by some of the prominent confederate generals who figured in the battle of Gettysburg, were on that eventful field the other day, talking and looking over it. Of course the best of feeling prevailed, as it should, and the veterans were as kindly and harmonious as though they had fought on the same side. This is in striking contrast with the scolding that some Republican organs keep up against the confederates, unless they happen to have gone over to the Republicans, as did Longstreet, Mahone and Moseby, when it seems to be all right, but such as remain Democrats cannot be forgiven nor escape the vituperation of the fellows who didn't smell burnt powder.

——C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 3¢, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

THE NEWS.

Thomas Norton, James Francis, Martin Cox, Mike Connor, James Norris and two others, all under sentence to the penitentiary, escaped from the county jail in Columbus, by cutting a hole through the floor.——Rev. G. L. Eberhardt, president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, and presiding officer of the synod of Michigan, and for thirty years pastor of St. Paul's Church, in Saginaw, Mich., died, aged sixty-two, his wife having died but ten years ago. He left no children.——Henry Bentley was convicted in Los Angeles, Cal., of the charge of murdering his wife.——The old Liberty Bell was received with honor in Indianapolis, where the school children had a parade, and an address was delivered by ex-President Harrison.——Albright and Simpson's sewer at the corner of Union and Lawrence streets, in Olean, N. Y., caved in, burying five Italians. Two of them were rescued and three killed. ——Mrs. James Wiley, of Paterson, N. J., tried to commit suicide by hanging herself. ——Rev. Edward Bell, editor of the Queens County Republican of Long Island City, was arrested on the charge of libelling Mrs. Elizabeth Lee.——The explosion of powder used for tableaus in a church entertainment in Wilkesbarre caused a panic, and many were injured.——Benjamin Buchanan, seventy years old, who, for the past thirty-five years, had been an officer of the Supreme Court of New York, cut his throat with a razor on the roof of his residence and then jumped into the street. He was instantly killed. Mr. Buchanan had been in very low spirits for some time past, owing to the fact that he was a sufferer from dyspepsia and dropsy. ——At a church cornerstone laying in Cleveland a floor gave way, and many people were injured.——T. C. Haven, a married man, of Memphis, Tenn., eloped with the wife of David Lampkin.

Thomas Taylor, representing Roberts, the champion English billiardist, is in Chicago, trying to arrange a game with Ives, the American champion.——Captain R. T. Evans who was supposed to have been lost off the steamer Ohio in last week's big gale, has arrived at Cheboygan, Mich., with the four men he took in the lifeboat when he left the steamer. They were nearly starved when found by the tug River Queen, at Scammons Cove, on Cockburn Island, where they had landed.——Five persons were killed, two fatally injured and a number of others hurt in a runaway train accident on the Bare Rock Railroad, near Somerset, Pa.——The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mines, at New Castle, Colorado, are on fire and the prospects are that it will take at least two months to extinguish the flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of gas. Nobody has been injured but the loss to the mines will be heavy. They are the largest in the West. A large number of men are out of employment pending the extinguishing of the fire.——There will be an interesting international exhibition in Brussels, at which will be displayed the wonderful development of the public press from ancient to modern times.——The wife of W. T. Lewis became infatuated with the wife of a hotel clerk, of Greenfield, Ind., and deserted her husband.

Receivers were appointed for the Ohio Coal Exchange Company and the Cresent Coal Company in Chicago. The assets of both are $400,000 in bills receivable, open accounts, coal and money in bank. The Ohio Coal Exchange offices are in Chicago. The company has no mines, but does a brokerage business in coal in the Northwest.——Seward Gernert, a wealthy farmer, found guilty of stealing tons of butter from creameries throughout Pennsylvania, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor.——Navajo Indians raided a ranch at Bluff City, Utah, and defeated the cowboys.——Matt Jansen, a wire-drawer, employed by the Washburn and Moen Company, in Worcester, Mass., was stabbed and killed by Simon Slawson, a laborer in the wire mill.——Three young men, Julius Fulk, Martin Arelt and Chas. Liptak, hired a boat in Cleveland, O., and rowed out to the breakwater. The boat capsized, and Falk and Arelt were drowned. Liptak was almost dead when rescued.——By the collapse of a partition wall in the electric light building in Cincinnati one workman was killed and several injured.——The American, Knox, and his wife were convicted of swindling jewelers by means of forged checks in Mexico.——The remains of the widow of General Hancock were buried at Bellefontaine, Mo.

The McConnell & Maguire Company, the largest mercantile house in Idaho, whose headquarters are in Moscow, with Governor McConnell at the head, was closed by the sheriff. The First National Bank of Moscow issued an attachment for $20,000 and the sheriff at once closed the doors. The Moscow National Bank immediately followed with an attachment for $25,000.——All the Union Pacific iron workers returned to work in Omaha, and every department of the shops began running with a full force of men.——Two prisoners who are being conveyed from Peeksville to Sing Sing on the 11.20 o'clock train by Deputy Sheriff Pugsley, over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, made a break for liberty and escaped. ——On the farm of R. A. Honea, four miles south of Aberdeen, Miss., a colored tenant named Edwards and his wife left three children, all under five years of age, in the house alone and went to work. During their absence the house caught fire and was completely destroyed. The children were cremated.

A COLUMBIAN QUARTER.

Two Designs Submitted by the Mint Director to the Women.

The Director of the Mint with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, has determined on the designs for the souvenir quarter-dollar, and forwarded to the Board of Lady Managers for their opinions two models of the head of Isabella, which will appear on the face of the coin, one representing Isabella as a young queen, a very beautiful profile, and the other as mature queen, a front face. The Secretary and Director prefer the profile view, but will be governed somewhat by the choice of the lady board of managers. The design for the reverse will consist of a very beautiful figure of a woman, kneeling, holding a distaff, unwinding flax, emblematic of woman's industry. The lettering on the reverse will be: "Board of Lady Managers" above and around the figure, and below the word's: "Columbian Quarter-dollar." On the face the lettering will be: "United States of America, 1893."

THE NAVAL REVIEW

President Cleveland Between Two Columns of Warships

A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

Saluted by the Booming Guns of Ten Great Nations.

FOREIGNERS PAY THEIR RESPECTS.

Amid the din of mighty booming guns and enveloped by the vapor of burned powder and the mist of a cloudy afternoon President Cleveland reviewed the great fleet assembled in New York harbor to celebrate the discovery of America and to illustrate the advance in naval architecture since Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain across the unknown seas four hundred years ago. Thirty-seven monster steel war vessels of modern type, representing ten nations, stood in contrast with the faithful reproductions of the antique wooden caravels in which the most illustrious of navigators made his voyage. Disagreeable weather caused a postponement of the review from the forenoon until afternoon, but it was a spectacle that reflects the great-

REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

est credit on Rear Admiral Gherardi and those who assisted him and fully repaid the multitude that patiently waited for eight hours in orderly discomfort to see it. The usual order of reviews was reversed—the reviewed remaining stationary in open columns and the reviewer passing between the lines.

At night in the great Madison Square Garden the review ball was given, rivaling in magnificence and beauty the most elegant social gatherings of the world and forming a fitting climax to the great occasion.

each side of the Dolphin, made the welkin ring. The Kaiserin Augusta joined the chorus and the echoes rolled up the Palisades and down again, until one seemed to hear a long line of artillery reaching for miles on the Jersey shore.

The bands on the ships played the national air, but it was only at intervals between the roar of guns that the music could be heard.

The Van Speyk and the Infanta Isabel salutes ran into each other. Then there was a pause for a minute and Argentina's cruiser belched forth a flash that was responded to by a big gun on the Giovanni Pausen.

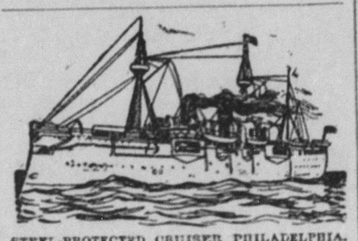
Then, after a short pause, a light blue puff arose above the dynamite tubes on the Vesuvius, and a few seconds later there was a din overhead as though the sky was made of sheet-iron and a bomb had struck.

At 2 o'clock the Yorktown and the Arethuse saluted together, gun for gun. Then there was an interval, during which the bands could be heard playing and the cheers of the sailors reached the shore.

The Chicago opened fire and a moment later the Russian Rynda added her guns to the chorus. The Baltimore and the General Admiral followed.

At 2.08 the Tartar, the first of the British ships, saluted. The guns of the Bancroft and the San Francisco were going at the same time. The British Magicienne and the Atlanta fired simultaneously.

The Dolphin lessened her speed as she approached the head of the line and there was an interval between the firing from the ships. Each vessel began saluting as the Dolphin's bow came abreast. Ten minutes after she



STEEL-PROTECTED CRUISER PHILADELPHIA.

had passed the Jack tars came down from their positions on the arms.

It was just 2.12 as England's crack cruiser, the Blake, fired her first gun. There was a big puff of smoke and a deep boom, entirely different from the sharp sounds of the guns of the smaller vessels. The Philadelphia saluted as the Dolphin reached the head of the line and came to a stop just in the rear of the caravels.

At the same time all the steamboats, tugs and pleasure craft blew their whistles and made a din almost as deafening as the saluting. There was cheering and waving of hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, and the triumphal procession of the presidential party was ended.

The whistles sent up a cloud of steam, which, added to the smoke of the guns, obscured the view of a large portion of the river.

The admirals of the different squadrons then embarked in steam launches and proceeded to the Dolphin to pay their respects to the President.

Sir John Hopkins, the British admiral, was first received. Next came Vice-Admiral Koznakoff, the Russian admiral. Rear-Admiral de Libran, of France, was third. Then followed Rear-Admiral Magnaghi, of Italy.

The Spanish admiral, Senor Y. Luno, though an invalid, did not fail to pay this ceremonial mark of respect to the chief executive, and was followed by Rear-Admiral Howard, of Argentine; Rear-Admiral Norhona, of the Brazilian fleet, and the blonde-haired and the blue-eyed captains of the German and Dutch steamers. These visits formed one of the most interesting features of the day. As nearly all the foreign officers spoke or understood English the ceremonies were attended by no stiff formalities, but were marked by cordiality and some degree of conviviality also.

Fifteen minutes before the reception ended and while the President was preparing to land, an admonitory signal was given from the Dolphin, and as he left the vessel and entered his barge, at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, where a thousand men and women, who had stood in the rain for four hours, cheered him enthusiastically.

Mrs. Cleveland, enveloped in a tweed cape, Mackintosh, black felt hat and black veil, was the first to alight, and her appearance was the signal for the cheering to begin. The President followed her, removing his silk hat and pausing for a moment, bowing all around to the people. The party was immediately escorted to the launch of the Dolphin, which started away as soon as the company was on board. The launch steamed rapidly out to

THE PINTA.

the Dolphin, and from the shore the presidential party could be seen climbing up the gangway of the dispatch boat, Mrs. Cleveland in advance. As soon as the President reached the deck one of the Dolphin's guns announced the fact and the President's flag was unfurled at her masthead. It was about 2 o'clock when the signal was given to start.

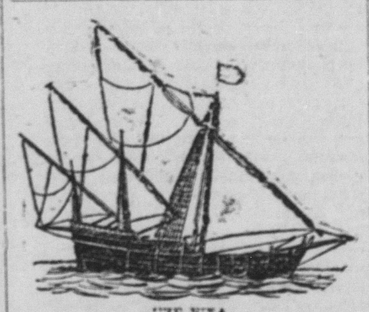
The blowing of a hundred whistles and the booming of guns at 1.15 o'clock announced that the President had embarked, and almost instantly the crews of the men-of-war all along the line went to positions facing the rail and at the mastheads and tops.

At 1.30 the first boom of the 10-inch gun on the Miantonomoh announced that the Dolphin, with the President on board, was passing up between the two columns of war vessels.

The roar of the Maintonomoh's 21 guns was followed by a salute from Brazilian ships Republica and Tirandentes. The Dolphin replied to the Brazilians and a cloud of smoke rose over the lower end of the line of warships. The Brazilians manned yards just before firing, and the long lines of blue jackets stood out against a white background of smoke.

The Dolphin moved at a slow and stately gait and the salute of each ship was distinct and sharp. The Aquidaban, flagship of the Brazilian fleet, finished saluting at 1.40 and the Nueva Espana took its turn. The Dolphin was followed at a distance of about 500 feet by the Blake and she in turn by the Miantonomoh.

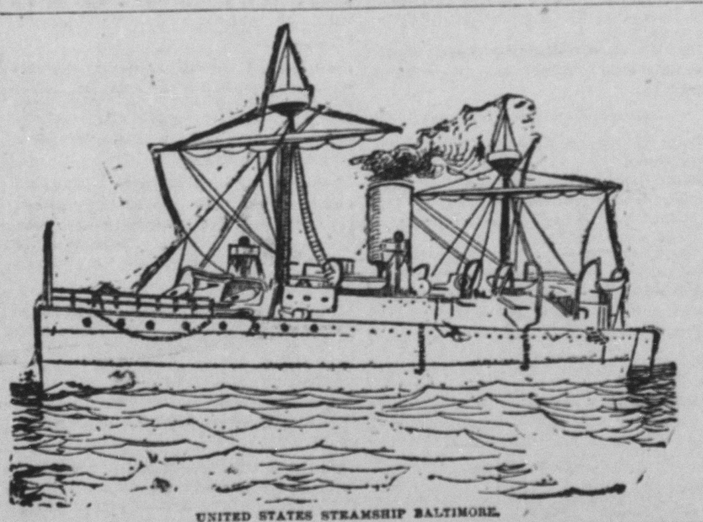
From the time the President started on his tour through the lines until final salute was



THE NINA.

fired the weather was cloudy, with rain. The air was cold and an unpleasant wind came out of the east. It was an improvement upon the forenoon, but it was not a pleasant day on the river and on exposed points of vantage along the shore.

It was a fitting and dramatic close to the proceedings when, at the close of the review, the flagship Philadelphia slowly steamed up to Riverside, opposite to the tomb of Grant, and on this day, the anniversary of his birth, fired a salute to his memory.



UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE.

The Columbian Fleet.

The original intention was to begin the review at 10.30 o'clock, but a steady fall of rain in the morning caused a postponement until the afternoon.

The postponement was ordered by Secretary Herbert at the suggestion of President Cleveland. The invited guests had already assembled on the steamers set part for their use. Vast crowds had assembled at all points from which a view of the fleet could be had. They could not, of course, be notified of the change of plans, but all supposed that some hitch had occurred, and settled themselves as comfortably as possible to await developments.

The rain caused great disappointment on the squadrons anchored below the Palasades. The crack ships had been put in readiness for their part of the celebration. Their hulls had been painted, their decks holy-stoned, their brasswork polished until it shone, and their guns had been cleared for far different work than their makers intended—the cementing of peaceful relations instead of havoc of war. It drenched the decks and rigging and hung in pearly drops from the brasswork. Dress uniforms were abandoned for storm coats and the Jack tars instead of being in holiday rig were in every-day attire.

street, every vessel in the fleet again manned yards and rails and once more fired a salute of twenty-one guns, following the Dolphin's lead. Then the President's flag was lowered from the Dolphin and the public ceremonies of the day were considered over.

After leaving the Dolphin President Cleveland returned to the Victoria Hotel. Mrs. Cleveland took the four o'clock train for Washington. She was taken ill on the Dolphin while the presidential boat was making the reviewing tour.

At 2.30 the merchant marine was signaled to get away. The Seabird, with the committee on board, rounded the head of the double column of men-of-war, and started down the river on the New York side. The Al Foster followed, and the police patrol tugs fell in line two by two. After them came tugs, steamboats and steam yachts, two and three abreast, and all with whistles blowing, men shouting and women waving parasols as they passed each man-of-war.

The commotion that followed has never been equaled on the Hudson river. Clouds of steam rose from the tugs and blew across the men-of-war. The crews of the men-of-war faced the rails, waved hats and handkerchiefs at the noisy tugs and steamboats as they passed. Several steam yachts saluted the men-of-war with one gun, which sounded like a toy pistol after the big guns of the

THE VESUVIUS, DYNAMITE CRUISER.

At 8 A. M. the vessels of Spain, France, Brazil and Argentina dressed ship. All of the other foreign vessels hoisted colors, with the stars and stripes at the main. The American ships hoisted colors, but did not dress the yards until 10 o'clock, at which hour the British, Russian and Italian ships also dressed yards.

At 1.44 the Seeadler, of the German fleet, fired her first gun. She was followed a moment later by the Reina Regente, of the starboard column, and the two ships, one on men-of-war. The whistles of the tugs and steamers kept up a continual tooting and blowing from the time they were given permission to start until the lower end of the long line of the squadron was reached.

About 1 o'clock the rain ceased to fall, although the clouds continued to hover about in a threatening manner. President Cleveland accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Lieutenant Wood, left the Victoria Hotel at 1.05 P. M. Eight minutes later the party arrived at the foot of West Twenty-third

At the Ball.

The Columbian ball at the Madison Square Garden was, in respect to magnificence of decoration and arrangement and of a large number of world-famous guests present, the most splendid ever given in the New World.

Besides the President and his advisers, the chief legislative body of the United States and a Spanish grandee who is the namesake and lineal descendant of Christopher Colum-

THE CUSHING, TORPEDO BOAT.

bus, there were the diplomatic corps, the admirals and subordinate officers of every great naval power in the world, Governors of neighboring States and famous army officers.

The decorations of the garden were rich and elaborate, eclipsing in their magnificence and elegance anything ever before attempted in the great auditorium. The main entrance had been draped with a background of pure white, festooned with a delicate tracing of smilax and asparagus sprays, and cut flowers and rare exotics were profusely distributed through this rich green ground, and a myriad of tiny electric lights shone from out the mass of flowers and verdure. Two silver dragons, with great burning ruby eyes guarded the Madison avenue entrance.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Mr. Walter Besant is one of the English authors intending to visit the World's Fair at Chicago this summer. He will attend the literary congress to be held there.

The Independence Belge says the system of having mail boxes attached to street cars whereby letters are greatly expedited by being conveyed immediately to the general postoffice, which was introduced in Huddersfield, England, recently, has been in successful use in Belgian towns for fifteen years.

J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, is building a line of steamers that will be the sovereigns of the lakes. The first boat of the Northern Steamship Company will soon be launched at Cleveland. The boats will cost $500,000 each and be largely after ocean models, having a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. The passenger accommodations will be superb. The line will run between Duluth and Buffalo.

Captain G. W. Grant, of the English army, who is in Washington, speaks thus of our soldiers: "I have seen most of the armies of the great nations on review, and I consider that the American regular troops are a fine body of excellently drilled and well officered men, though, of course, the army in this country does not receive the attention bestowed upon the armies of the older nations."

The practice of naming the lower and more repulsive class of animals in New York's Central Park menagerie after certain distinctive Irish names—such names being, in most instances, those of the tutelary saints of the church, like St. Michael, St. Bridget and St. Patrick, and which are held dear enough to their devotees to name children for them—has produced no little indignation among many citizens of Irish extraction in New York.

MORE APPOINTMENTS.

The Ministries to Brazil and United States to Colombia Filled.

Some Minor Plums Handed Out—A Brief Notice of the New Officers.

The following appointments were announced at the White House: L. F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia; Thos. L. Thompson, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil; George William Caruth, of Arkansas, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Portugal; John M. Wiley, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Bordeaux; Harvey Myers, of Kentucky, to be a Commissioner from Kentucky on the World's Columbian Commission; J. C. Sanders, of Georgia, to be an Alternate Commissioner from Georgia to the World's Columbian Commission.

Owen T. Rouse, of Arizona Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. To be attorneys of the United States: William E. Shutt, of Illinois, for the Southern District of Illinois; John W. Judd, of Utah, for the Territory of Utah.

To be Marshals of the United States: Richard C. Ware, of Texas, for the Western District of Texas; George M. Humphrey, of Nevada, for the District of Nevada.

WHO THE NOMINEES ARE.

Luther F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, nominated to be Minister to Columbia, is a native of Ohio, from which State, at the age of 18, he enlisted and served as sergeant of Company D, in the First Ohio Cavalry until 1863.

After the war Mr. McKinney studied for the ministry, graduating in New York in 1870. He removed to New Hampshire in 1873, was defeated for Congress as a Democrat in 1884, elected in 1886, defeated again in 1888, but was again successful in 1890 and served through the Fifty-second Congress.

Mr. McKinney was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Governor of his State last year, but was defeated.

John M. Wiley, of New York, nominated to be Consul to Bordeaux, is a native of Ireland, but came to America when but four years of age. He is a wealthy citizen of East Aurora, N. Y., but has recently purchased a fine residence in Buffalo. In 1871 and 1872 he served as a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Wiley has represented his district in the State Committee for years and in the Fiftieth Congress was its Representative.

Thomas L. Thompson was born at Charleston, W. Va., May 31, 1838, went to California in 1855 and started the Petaluma Journal, the first paper established in Sonoma County.

In 1860 he purchased the Sonoma Democrat at Santa Rosa, now the center of a great fruit and wine producing section, and has been identified with it as editor and publisher over thirty years. In 1882 Mr. Thompson was elected Secretary of State on the ticket with Governor George Stoneman, and before the expiration of his term of four years had to certify to his own election as a member of the Fiftieth Congress.

George W. Caruth, nominated to be Minister to Portugal, is a lawyer of Little Rock, Ark., where he is also editor and principal owner of the Little Rock Gazette. He was indorsed by both Senators, the entire delegation in Congress, the State Supreme Court, and many other men prominent in Arkansas.

A LEPER AT LARGE.

Discovery of a Syrian Woman Whose Hands Were Dropping Off.

Schantzbez Onshlet, a Syrian woman, of Fort Wayne, Ind., called at the office of Dr. Stirgis for treatment. Her face was yellow, shrunken and covered with blotches. All the fingers of her left hand had rotted off as far as the first joint, and the index finger-bone protrude where the flesh had dropped off.

Dr. Stirgis said the woman had leprosy. She said she did not want any medicine, but asked the Doctor to remove the dead bone, which interferred with her business, that of a notion peddler. The entire bone was removed as it was already rotted. The case was reported to the health authorities.

The woman came to Fort Wayne three weeks ago from the Pacific Coast. She says she passed a year on the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and that she contracted the disease on one of the Hawaiian Islands. She will be sent to Syria, as she wishes to die in her native country.

A BIG PLUNGE TO DEATH.

One Killed and Four Fatally Injured by a Building's Collapse.

A partition wall in the electric light building now being erected at the south-east corner of Hunt street and Broadway, Cincinnati, collapsed precipitating fourteen workmen into a celler, a distance of forty feet. At the time of the accident there were nearly fifty men, including carpenters, bricklayers and laborers, at work in various parts of the building, a majority of them being on the fourth floor.

The four outer walls were completed, but the partition walls had just begun to peep over the fourth floor. The centre section gave way, carrying the workmen with it. John Hull, a married man, 55 years old, was instantly killed. The fatally injured are:—

Frank Weinewuth, head crushed; Edward Weinewuth, crushed about body; A. Schumast, internal injuries; Elijah Johnson, internal injuries.

Seriously injured—William Thompson, aged 38, back crushed; John Rowman, head cut; John Fox, head cut.

All are bricklayers and helpers. It is supposed the accident was caused by a weak foundation.

A BABE'S ROUGH RECEPTION.

Born During a Cyclone and Then Carried a Mile.

A despatch from Oklahoma, says:—The total number of persons who met death in the storm now reaches ninety, and the injured number about two hundred and fifty, about ten per cent. of them being fatally injured. One of the greatest scenes of desolation in the devasted district is at the home of John Mullenix, in Payne county. The large house, barns and other buildings are completely gone, and the farm is stripped of every vestige of fence, crops and orchards. Mr. Mullenix is fatally injured. Mrs. Mullenix and her new born child were carried a mile and laid all night on the rain soaked ground. She is alive, but will die. Her mother, Mrs. Oliver, and her brother, Davis Oliver, were both killed, as was her ten-year-old son. The babe that had just arrived in the world, however survived its rough reception and bids fair to live. Over $10,000 has already been subscribed as a relief fund to aid the survivors and to bury the dead, and the amount will be doubled.

The drought in Mexico has not broken, and the crops will be a total failure again this year. The supply of water from the Nazos River gave out last September.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Nathan T. Hayes, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, West Chester, drowned himself in the city reservoir.

The Liberty Bell, under the escort of Philadelphia officials, had a triumphal reception along its line of travel westward toward Erie.

In the case of State vs. the Fall Brook Coal Company, Judge Simonton, at Harrisburg, gave a decision for the plaintiff, sustaining the constitutionality of the Boyer revenue act of 1891.

The Delaware County Repuplican Executive Committee after a warm fight decided to hold the committee convention on May 25th.

The Harmonist Society has sent as an exhibit to the Chicago Fair, a valuable collection of silk manufactured by the society sixty years ago.

Dr. Albert Ellershaw, resident physician of the Charity Hospital, Morristown, has tendered his resignation.

Brakeman D. H. Jenkins was killed while coupling cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Downingtown.

The Allentown tax duplicate for 1893 has been completed. The total assessed valuation on real estate is $1,514,075; on horses and cow, $133,775.

Frederick Kleinbentink, a sewing machine agent, was arrested charged with assault and battery on Carrie Madary, of Aineyville. He was attempting to remove a machine from her house.

The Chester police caught a noted crook giving his name as John Mintzer, as he was endeavoring to pawn watches in that city. Watches were found upon his person which had been stolen in a big jewelry robbery on Bond street, Baltimore. A requisition is expected from the Maryland authorities.

Lehigh University and St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, have arranged for extensive exhibits of their work at the World's Fair.

Thos. Patapsco, of Harleigh, near Hazleton, after going insane, was lost in the woods and recovered his sanity after a week's exposure.

While alighting from a coal train at Linfield George Bolig was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed.

A girl named Beck, who is slightly demented, attempted to commit suicide by drowning in the Jordan Creek. Some boys saw her and dragged her out. The girl has made a number of efforts to end her life.

Unusually cold weather prevailed through out the State, the thermometer hovering around 42 degrees. Wraps and overcoats were resurrected and used. A number of snow squalls and several hail storms occurred.

Peter Bates, of Greenpoint, employed as a brakeman on No. 27 Philadelphia & Reading shifting engine, was caught about the hips between the bumpers of two cars near Wesly's furnace and severely injured internally. He will die.

Widespread damage resulted from the recent storm, and reports from various sections of the State told of houses unroofed, telegraph poles and wires prostrated and other losses.

State Senator C. Wesley Thomas is thought to be assurred of the nomination of his party for president pro-tem of the Senate.

It has been discovered that a large stretch of the pipe laid by the Crescent Pipe Line Company in Chester county, must be relaid, not having been placed the two feet beneath the earth required by statute.

The Elections Committee of the House held its final session at Scranton to hear arguments in the O'Knell-Quinnan contest.

Self-respecting Democrats of Adams county are angry at the decision of the county committee that no one shall be allowed to vote at the next primaries who bolted any portion of the ticket at the Fall election.

The certificates called for by the Geary law were given at Pittsburg to twenty-eight Chinamen who registered.

The newly organized Reading Traction Company is anxious to secure control of the East Reading Electric road and the Reading and Southwestern Railway.

Norman Bast, employed at the Mellert Pipe Foundry, Reading, was instantly killed in one of the casting pits by the fall of a heavy pipe flask.

The fire in Crystal Ridge Mine, operated by Pardee Bros., has been extinguished and the work of reopening the slope and gangways is in progress. Three weeks' time will be required to complete it.

Michael R. Boyer, of Pottsville, a brakeman employed on the Pennsylvania & Schuylkill Valley freight was struck at Erns Station by the driving rod of the engine of his train and sustained injuries which may prove fatal. He fell between the platform and engine.

Joseph Smith, of Grone, is one of the happiest men in Chester county, because of a pension which he has just received. For several years past he has been in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton Roads, Va. He gets $15 per month and $1,700 in arrears.

ON A RUNAWAY TRAIN.

Horrible Accident on a Little Railroad in Pennsylvania.

The report of a fatal railroad wreck, which occured on the Bare Rocks Railroad, four miles south of Somerset, has just come to light.

The road is two miles in length and runs to a large stone quarry operated by the owners of the road. The grade is about 150 feet to the mile. In coming down the train became unmanageable and dashed down the grade with frightful rapidity.

At the foot of the incline were several loaded freight cars, into which the passenger train plunged. On the engine were Engineer Neff, his son, and John E. Pyle, with his wife and daughter.

The three latter were hurled under the engine as it leaped from the track and were instantly killed. Neff and his son were fatally scalded.

On the cars were a large number of workingmen, some of whom jumped from the runaway train and escaped with slight injuries. The balance were crushed in the wreck; how many is not yet known.

Seven bodies have already been recovered.

A MILL BALLAD.

In the heart of a country wild,
Where the unbelievers be,
Was a king so good and wise—
Long, long ago lived he:
He was kind as a father is,
And rich as the earth, ywis.

Turn the mill, turn the mill, Jack;
Not yet have I filled my sack.

But his subjects they rebelled
Against his majesty,
And drove him from the throne,
Nobody knoweth why;
From town to town he past;
A mill was his shelter at last.

Turn the mill, turn the mill, Jack;
Not yet have I filled my sack.

Nor glory nor fear had he,
This king as he worked alway;
No murmur lived on his lips;
This miller he sang all day;
And all night he slumbered deep;
Of yore could he never sleep.

Turn the mill, turn the mill, Jack;
Not yet have I filled my sack.

But once on a day there came,
Of those who had driven him away,
A host of folk to his cote,
For changeable souls are they;
"Take back the crown for thine head!"
"Nay! I give it to you, instead!"

Turn the mill, turn the mill, Jack;
Not yet have I filled my sack.

"My wife is a miller's wife,
And millers my sons shall be:
The water runs in the stream;
The corn in the field grows free:
All else doth change," he said;
"But aye is there need of bread!"

Stop the mill, stop the mill, Jack;
For now I have filled my sack.
—[From the French of Gustave Nadaud.

HIS QUEER CASE.

I have given much and earnest thought to the subject," said Mr. Langley, blinking his weak eyes nervously; "and I am now comforted by absolute belief in the theory which my speculations have led me to adopt as final."

"That is very satisfactory, no doubt," said Dr. Edwards. "Is the theory an original one?"

"Perhaps not altogether original in the fundamental idea," returned the weak-eyed gentleman, "but I have never met, nor read of any one, who held just precisely my own views, without some little shades of difference to mar the completeness of the conception."

"Let's have them," said Dr. Edwards, cheerily. "The views, I mean, not the differences."

"But I have already entered into them in detail," said Mr Langley, looking as hard as the condition of his eyes would allow at the doctor, who had been up all night with a bad case, and had been enjoying a comfortable little doze through the lost details. The doctor blushed.

"Yes, yes," he said, in guilty confusion; "but what I want now is a brief summary—a neat synopsis, to bear the whole in on my mind in a condensed and portable form."

"Well, then, shortly and concisely, my belief is that after death our souls will animate bodies similar to those which have suffered under our hands in the present life"——

"You don't mean to say that I am to be all my own patients?" interrupted Dr. Edwards, becoming quite wideawake.

Mr. Langley smiled with an air of benevolent superiority.

"No," he said, "pain inflicted for necessary and legitimate ends cannot call for punishment. In your case it is probable that your ego will inhabit only forms of lower animals, and so forth; for I will venture to affirm, from my intimate knowledge of your amiable character, that you have never needlessly wounded either the body or mind of a human being."

"I believe I have treated the lower animals fairly well," objected the doctor. "Even in the cause of science I have always hated cruelty, and been particularly free with the chloroform."

"Have you never taken the life of a bird or animal in sport, or of an insect in impatience?" asked Mr. Langley, solemnly.

"No," answered Dr. Edwards, with positive emphasis. "When I attended the out-patients in my younger days, I used to smother myself in 'Keating,' and the insects would not come near me at any price"—Mr. Langley made a grimace—"and as for sport, I never went in for it at any time of my life. Leisure was wanting, even if inclination had been present."

"Then you have killed absolutely nothing; not even a spider, nor even a—a rat?"

"Well, now that you mention it, I believe I did murder a spider only this morning. The brute let himself down on the top of my head when I was shaving. An unfortunate bachelor's room is never free from cobwebs. And you are right about the rat. I shot an old sinner once to oblige my sister when I was staying in her house. But I shot it, mind you, I didn't set a trap for it, nor worry it with a terrier. On the whole, I don't think your theory has any terrors for me; so, for that very reason, you may have hopes of claiming me as a disciple one of these days, when I have time to give my full attention to the subject. By the way, are you a Chela, and have you got a Mahatma to revere?"

"I have, indeed, explained myself ill if you confound my simple belief with the theosophical acceptation of re-incarnation. I merely substitute metempsychosis, limited by the conditions mentioned, for your orthodox ideas of future punishment. Nothing can be clearer than"——

"The surgery bell!" exclaimed the doctor. "You must excuse me, my dear fellow. Turn up for dinner at half past 7, and goodbye until then."

Mr. Langley, who was spending a few days in town with his brother-in-law, made his appearance punctually in the dining room that evening, and lost no time in recurring to his pet theory. He rode his hobby straight through each course, and continued to ride it until the doctor smoked his last pipe and went to bed in much weariness of spirit.

He felt very tired, and rather ill that night, as a poor, overworked doctor well might. He had been doing too much of late; and he was unduly depressed and nervous about his own state of health. He lay down on his comfortable spring mattress made with the newest improvements, feeling very uncomfortable indeed, and with little hope of repose.

"I shall have an examination of my own case to-morrow," he thought. "I could discover nothing last time, and yet I feel convinced that my heart is unsound. I might drop off in my sleep any night—to-night. With a little rest I might pull round, but how can I get rest with such a press of work outside, and that crazy husband of Eleanor's inside, always ready to talk a hole through an iron pot? Can't the man see I don't care half a straw for him and his departed spirits? I must get rid of him at any price, or he will send me on the journey to find out all about it. Ah, my heart! It is all over with me this time!"

The poor man started weakly as his heart gave a great bound—and stopped. A deadly languor, a horrible powerlessness overwhelmed his frame; but, mentally clear to the last, he found himself calmly observing the sensations of ceasing to exist. Oblivion followed; and then—horror of horrors—he was crawling along a ceiling on eight legs—or thereabouts; it did not seem possible to count them accurately.

He reached the corner and made an exceptionable cobweb there, greatly admiring his own proficiency in the art; and he was just proceeding to breakfast on a fat little housefly which he had caught in it, when a chambermaid came in with a broom and swept him out of his coign of vantage.

He curled up all his legs and lay for dead on the floor; so the girl, who was an ignorant young person, did not kill him, thinking she had done so already, but merely brushed him into the dustpan and carried him on to the next room that she visited in the course of her morning perambulations. Here he found means to escape, and lay low until the maid departed, when he immediately began to travel up toward the ceiling again. He tried to calculate how many times his own height he had fallen and to realize the extraordinary fact that he was quite uninjured; but he found himself unable to think very connectedly about anything, and began to observe the details of the room, which seemed familiar.

A middle-aged gentleman in a dressing-gown entered presently from an adjoining bedroom, took up a little can of hot water which the hostile maid had left there, and set about shaving himself.

Dr. Edwards, in his new body, stood on the ceiling directly over the looking-glass, and was able to take note of a small bald spot on the top of this gentleman's head. It possessed some mysterious attraction for him, and he could no longer give his attention to anything else. All his faculties became absorbed in a great desire to reach the little bald spot, and stand on it. There was nothing to hinder him. If he wanted a rope to let himself down by, he could make it; and he did so.

Very gradually he descended, pausing sometimes to make sure that he was unobserved; but the owner of the bald spot was completely taken up with his shaving, and noticed nothing higher than his own chin. The rope lengthened, the spider-doctor dropped lower and lower, and finally reached the goal of his ambition. He stood on a little pink oasis in a desert of sandy hair, and was conscious of a ridiculous aspiration for feathers. He wanted to clap his wings and crow, he was so delighted.

Then he made a gentle movement with his various legs, the head jerked, the razor made a gash, the man cried out, brought his hand to bear on the bald spot with much violence; and—again oblivion.

A little later he was sitting on a shelf in a storeroom that he had certainly seen before. This time he had only four legs—with a tail thrown in—and he was eating the end of a tallow candle.

"Horrible!" he thought. "Langley was right, though I always thought him such an ass. I am a rat. And I enjoy tallow."

He made a good meal, and modestly retired when he heard the key turn in the lock. It was his sister's voice that broke on the silence of that capacious storeroom, and he knew he had heard words very like these from her once before.

"The servants' candles are all gnawed and spoilt again," she cried. "That rat's keep costs me three shillings a week at the very least. Do help me to hunt him out, John."

"Not I," answered Mr. Langley's voice from without. "Better call your brother. I dare say he does not mind that sort of thing."

"What meanness!" reflected the hidden listener. "Langley does not want to be a rat himself, but he does not mind letting another fellow in for it."

He traveled sadly through a thick wall, perforated by a narrow passage which finally conducted him to a cellar, into the darkness of which he peered, with his head thrust out of a small hole in the corner.

Again the grating of a key!

There was plenty of time for retreat, but he remained obstinately still, scorning to fly from his fate. He knew it was coming, for he had acted in this scene before, only performing a different part.

The door was thrown open; he scurried across the floor of the cellar as a flood of light burst into it; there was a loud report, and——

"If you please, sir, would you be good enough to wake? That's Mrs. Goldsmith's coachman a-knocking down the door. The old lady must be took bad again, and you not so much as dressed."

"Sleep well last night?" inquired Mr. Langley at the breakfast table.

"Eight solid hours. Only dreamed a little toward morning," answered the doctor. "But I saw a patient before you were out of bed. Nothing the matter with the old lady except nerves; and I shall be suffering from the same complaint myself if I don't take a holiday; so I shall just leave the patients to Finch, and run down to Eleanor for a week."

And Mr. Langley told his wife privately that it was indeed time her poor brother took a rest, for there could be little doubt that his mind was suffering.

"Suppose you both take a rest," said Eleanor. "I am sure you need it, too, my dear."—[Cassell's Family Magazine.

ON A WILD CAR.

Terrible Experience of Two Men on a Runaway Car.

The country between Olean, N. Y., and Bradford, Pa., is very mountainous, and but for the oil productions of that region would have perhaps remained in its primitive state for years to come. The discovery of petroleum in McKean Co., Pa., and Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., necessitated some mode of conveying machinery, lumber, etc., into the mountains. An old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention," here came into play as the mother of two. First came what was called the "peg-leg" railroad, which was constructed on posts, between Bradford and Red Rock, a distance of six or seven miles. It was virtually a railroad with but a single rail. After a few years it was condemned, owing to the number of accidents that occurred. Then the "narrow gauge" road was conceived, and used to good advantage between Bradford and Olean, some twenty miles.

It was apparently as dangerous as the "peg-leg," being but a three-foot gauge. However, it proved otherwise and was termed a success. It had shaky trestles for bridges, mud for ballast, and with no fences along the entire route; besides having the steepest grades and sharpest curves known to railroad men. With all that it served the purpose and paid the promoters a handsome dividend.

The first town west of Olean is "Four Mile"—it is four miles, air line, and seven by rail, from Olean. Between these points the road winds around the mountain sides, through miniature valleys and over chasms, regardless of distance, as long as deep cuts are avoided. The ascent is something like one hundred and thirty-five feet to the mile. Now I come to the starting point.

* * * * *

"No, I don't mind telling you how I injured my arm," said Conductor Murphy, as he sat in my office one winter's evening waiting for orders. "We had a car of rails for Four Mile and was going to throw it in on a spur switch there. When I was within a few feet of the switch, I motioned the brakeman to cut her off; after which I attempted to throw the switch. It would not budge. The rails had expanded from the heat of the sun and were fastened together. The brakeman took in the situation at a glance, and set the brake, but the chain kept slipping off the stem. I ran to give him what assistance I could, and when opposite me I climbed up to give him a hand. At the first twist of our united efforts, the chain snapped and the brake was rendered useless. The speed of the heavily loaded car increased in velocity. We could have easily jumped off and let her go, but there was the engine already coming after us to couple on again. The engineer had seen and realized our predicament.

"At first she gained rapidly upon us, but presently we saw that the car was keeping away, although but fifteen or twenty feet separated. Then for the first time we realized how fast we were going. I cried to the engineer to give her more steam. He stood there bolt upright, looking over our heads down the track, while the cab swayed like a ship in a storm. Again I fairly yelled, 'For God's sake, give her more steam, we are going away from you.' Then Jardwin leaned out of the cab window and shook his head, saying, 'Boys, you'll have to jump in the swamp; it is your only chance. She has on a full head of steam now.' Saying which he shut off the steam and put on the brake. We were out of sight in less time than it takes to tell it. How the telegraph poles flew by! The rush of wind nearly swept us from the car. The dust from the rails was picked up and whirled in our eyes. Would the car ride it out at such speed? Would we be able to jump into the swamp? These and many other thoughts rushed through our minds with the rapidity of lightning. We were crouched at the very edge of the car ready for the spring, when, just before reaching the swamp, the car, from sheer momentum, left the rails in rounding a curve, and went bottom up in the swamp. I remember flying through space, and then all was a blank.

"When I regained consciousness, the boys told me they had to take a rail off my arm to get me out of the water.

"Tim Bailey, poor fellow, fared even worse. He was injured internally, and lived but a few days."—[W. A. F., in Callicoon (N. Y.) Echo.

A Remarkable Triple.

The following letter was published in one of the well-known Philadelphia weeklies in 1823:

"On Easter Monday, March 31, 1823, at breakfast, boiled eggs being a part thereof, my wife, on breaking one, discovered a second therein. The first appeared to be a perfect egg in every respect, before and after being opened, containing yolk and white in a perfect state. The second or inside egg was perfectly round, the egg matter, which consisted of white only, being enclosed in a strong membrane or skin. On opening this second egg a third was found inside thereof. This last egg was about the size of a chipping sparrow's egg (the second being as large as that of the common quail) and had a covering similar to that of a common egg, that is, it was provided with a heavy white shell and seemed to be as hard as a miniature ball of ivory. This last wonder was retained and preserved for the inspection of the curious. It may be seen at anytime at our inn, sign of 'Traveller's Rest.'

"M. McGREWSBURGH."

Value of Nickel Metal.

Nickel is a metal of more importance than it used to be, since it has been discovered that combined with steel it makes the best and hardest armor for war ships, and these southern Oregon mines should not have been allowed to pass into the hands of an English syndicate. The nickel for the armor of the battle ships now building at Philadelphia is procured from Canada under a regular contract with the navy department. It is almost the only material entering into the new war vessels which is not produced in the United States.—[Boston Journal.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

An Unsympathetic Judge—The Friends—Handy to Have Around—An Appeal to Destiny—Etc., Etc.

AN UNSYMPATHETIC JUDGE.

There is a man out in one of the Western States who used to be an Alderman. Lately he became a Judge, and after the usual temporary delay took his seat upon the bench. One day he had a queer character before him. The man was a drunkard, and his bloated face and ragged clothes excited mingled contempt and compassion. The Judge looked down upon him and heard his case. Then, turning to the Clerk, he said: "Drunk and disorderly; $2 and costs."

The man looked up.

"But don't you know me, Judge? I voted for you when you ran for Alderman."

The Judge turned to the Clerk and smiled.

"Habitual; $5 and costs."—[Boston Budget.

THE FRIENDS.

Miss Holdover—You are in trouble, dear. Let me sympathize with you.

Miss Justout—You can't possibly, dear. I have had three proposals, and must choose between them.—[Puck.

HANDY TO HAVE AROUND.

She—You won't object to having my dear mamma live with us after we are married, will you?

He (a young physician)—Not at all. In fact, she'll be most welcome.

"I'm so glad you feel that way."

"Yes; you see she is always ailing, and I really need some one to experiment on."

AN APPEAL TO DESTINY.

"What has become of that pretty little dog which your wife liked so much and you detested? You certainly did not kill it?"

"Certainly not. I simply leased a house with a grade crossing on one side and an electric street railway on the other."—[Boston Beacon.

A POOR STUDENT.

Little Boy—Phew! It's awful hot for just spring.

Little Girl—You ought to be thankful it's no worse. S'pose we lived in Arkansas; wouldn't that be awful?"

"Arkansas? Why?"

"You better study your g'ography lessons. The g'ography says Arkansas is famous for its hot springs."—[Good News.

SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

"Foster doesn't seem so anxious to marry Miss Parsons since he inherited a fortune."

"Of course not. Why should he? She hasn't got a cent."—[New York Herald.

WHERE TO BEGIN.

Mrs. Trotabout—I shall be off the greater part of the day, as I have joined the Society for the Suppression of Nerve-Racking Noise.

Mr. T.—Good idea, my dear. Take the baby along with you.—[New York Weekly.

A VALUABLE ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Boy—Is you Professor Knowall, th' mind-reader?

Mind-Reader—Yes, my son.

"Say, what'll you take to teach me?"

"Teach you? Hum! What do you want to learn mind-reading for?"

"So I can begin talkin' about being tired before mamma starts to tellin' me to do something. She's always gettin' ahead of me."—[Good News.

A POPULAR DAY.

Of all the days that form the week,
There's no more blithely gay day,
Nor one that I more fondly seek,
And welcome more, than pay day.
—[New York Herald.

A MODERN PROPOSAL.

He (desperately)—Will you marry me?

She (alarmed)—Do you mean to shoot me if I refuse?

He—No, I mean to shake you.

She—Oh! then I accept you.—[New York Press.

OF A SANGUINE DISPOSITION.

"You haven't repaid the $10 I lent you a month ago. You promised to repay it last week."

"I would have repaid you if I had had the money."

"Had you any expectation of being able to repay me when you asked for the loan?"

"Certainly."

"That is to say you had provided for its repayment?"

"Well, not exactly, but bless you, I'm one of the most sanguine fellows in the world."—[New York Press.

AS A GENERAL THING.

"Give an instance of the crime called man-slaughter," said the teacher.

None of the pupils ventured a response.

"If I should point a pistol carelessly or in sport at a fellow-being and it should go off and kill him," suggested the teacher, "it would be—what?"

"Didn't-know-it-was-loaded!" answered the class with one voice.—[Chicago Tribune.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

Visitor—What is that heavy, gloomy looking building over there.

Resident—That is a theatre and pleasure resort.

Visitor—And what is that graceful, airy, Gothic structure to the right?

Resident—That is the jail.—[Chicago Record.

SYMPTOMS OF LOVE.

Young Wife—Arthur, you don't love me as you did formerly.

Husband—What makes you think so?

Young Wife—Because formerly, whenever we quarrelled you used to say, "Now I'll punish you by giving you a hundred kisses," whereas now you say, "I punish you by not giving you a single kiss."—[Fliegende Blaetter.

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

Mr. Fewmanners—How is it you are so bald and yet so young.

Mr. Shineypato—I'm not sure, but I think my hair falling out had something to do with it.—[Texas Siftings.

QUIET FURNISHINGS.

Mrs. Minks (proudly showing her new home)—The furnishings you see are not at all ostentatious. They are very quiet.

Mrs. Winks (enviously)—Yes, I notice you have no piano.—[New York Weekly.

PROOF.

He—I saw you on the avenue with Cholly the other day.

She (indignantly)—You did nothing of the kind. I don't even know him.

He—Pardon me, but I saw you both. He was just about a block behind you.—[New York Herald.

TOO MODEST.

She (angrily)—Do you call yourself a gentleman?

He (not sober)—Excuse me, I'm no egotist.—[Chicago Free Press.

AN ACADEMIC UPHEAVAL.

Young Collegian—If only people knew as much as they think they know—

Vassar Graduate (wickedly)—Why, then the undergraduates would be delivering lectures to the professors.

A REASONABLE DOUBT.

"Ah, Cholly, I shall come out in a spring suit next week."

"So? Checks, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes."

"Bank checks or pawn checks?"—[Chicago Record.

NO DOUBT ABOUT HER CAPABILITY.

Mrs. Newwife—Did you go to the intelligence office about that new girl, Jack?

Jack—Yes.

Mrs. N.—Did they say she was capable?

Jack—Yes, capable of anything.—[Boston Budget.

AMONG FRIENDS.

Primus—When I said "it takes three generations to make a gentleman" did that young Dingley think I was hitting at him?

Secundus—Oh, no. He said he thought you were dreaming of the day when you might have a great grandson.—[Vogue.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Miss Withers—I'll never marry. Miss Prime—Don't say that. Some one may leave you a fortune some day.—[Life.

Aunt—Karl, you never come to see me except when you want money. Karl—But, my dear auntie, could I come oftener than I do?—[Fliegende Blatter.

Nervous Employer—I don't pay you for whistling. Office boy—That's all right. I can't whistle well enough to charge extra for it yet.—[Street and Smith's Good News.

Percy—I don't like this tasteless medicine in water. Mamma—Why don't you like it, Percy, dear? Percy—Because it is so nice that I can't have a lump of sugar after it.—[Harper's Young People.

Little Beth (in the country)—Grandpapa, you must have to keep an awful lot of policemen out here. Grandpapa—Why, Beth? Beth—Oh, there's such a lot of grass to keep off of.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Aunt Priscilla—Elizabeth, Elizabeth; wasting your time over silly poetry again, I see. Bessy—But, aunt, dear, this is pastoral poetry. Aunt Priscilla (softening)—Ah! What is the pastor's name, dear?—[Puck.

Said one: "The greatest misfortune that can happen to an actor is to lose his voice." To which an actor replied: "No, sir; our greatest misfortune comes in when we have to play the part of a king or an emperor on the stage, and go to bed without supper."—[La Marg-herita.

Medicine Vender (at Mrs. Wayback's door)—I am introducing Dr. Cureton's specifics for aches and diseases of every nature. Only 50 cents a bottle. Try one, madam? Mrs. Wayback—I don't hev no faith in yer new fangled remedies. I've done buried three men and thirteen childers in my time, an' the'r good old yarbs air plenty good enough for me.—[Brooklyn Life.

When people long for a "congenial soul" they mean that they want some one who gives them the impression that they are pretty smart.—[Atchison Globe.

Spudkins, who had been refused by eleven girls, says he thinks of becoming a photographer because he is so successful in producing negatives.—[Philadelphia Record.

The Generals of Our Army.

In our army there are only two grades of Generals, Brigadier-General and Major-General. For twenty years and more before 1888 we had four grades, the two named and also Lieutenant-General and General. With us at present the two grades differ principally in pay; but in time of war they imply different commands, and with us during the Civil War they did so. A Brigadier-General has the lowest rank of general officers; he commands a brigade of two or more regiments. Two or more brigades with artillery compose a division, which is commanded by a Major-General; two or more divisions, with artillery and cavalry, form a corps, which should be commanded by a Lieutenant-General; and corps united be commanded by a General. During a great part of our Civil War, however, Major-Generals held Generals' commands. Sherman, in his march to the sea, was a Major-General, but had four corps under him, commanded also by Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals. Of course if we had a war now, our Major-Generals would receive higher commands at once than our Brigadier-Generals; but with our army scattered about so much, the technical commands cannot be maintained, and are not.—[Courier-Journal.

HANDLING A HERD OF CATTLE.

Skill and Daring Required to Avert a Stampede on the Trail.

The task of the drover and his assistant cowboys in getting the herds from the Southern ranches to the Northern shipping points was one involving both skill and daring, says an article in Scribner's Magazine. The daily programme was as regular as that of a regiment on the march. From morning until noon the cattle were allowed to graze in the direction of their destination, watched by the cowboys in relays. The cattle were by this time uneasy, and were turned into the trail and walked steadily forward eight or ten miles, when at early twilight they halted for another graze. As darkness came on they were gathered closer and closer together into a compact mass by the cowboys riding steadily in constantly lessening circles around them until at last the brutes lay down chewing their cuds and resting from the day's trip. Near midnight they would usually get up, stand awhile, and then lie down again, having changed sides. At this time extra care was necessary to keep them from aimlessly wandering off in the darkness. Sitting on their ponies or riding slowly round and round their reclining charges, the cowboys passed the night on sentinel duty, relieving one another at stated hours.

When skies were clear and the air bracing the task of cattle driving was a pleasant and healthful one. But there came rainy days, when the cattle were restless and when it was anything but enjoyable riding through the steady downpour. Then especially were the nights wearisome, and the cattle were ready at any time to stampede.

No one could tell what caused a stampede any more than one can tell the reason of the strange panics that attack human gatherings at times. A flash of lightning, a crackling stick, a wolf's growl—little things in themselves, but in a moment every horned head was lifted, and the mass of hair and horns, with fierce, frightened eyes, gleaming like thousands of emeralds, was off. Recklessly, blindly, in whatever direction fancy led them, they went over a bluff or morass, it mattered not, and fleet were the horses that could keep abreast of the leaders. But some could do it, and, lashing their ponies to their best gait, the cowboys followed at breakneck speed. Getting on one side of the leaders, the effort was to turn them a little at first, then more and more, until the circumference of a great circle was being described. The cattle behind blindly followed, and soon the front and rear joined and "milling" commenced. Like a mighty mill stone, round and round the bewildered creatures raced until they were wearied out or recovered from their fright.

But the cowboy, with his white, wide-rimmed hat, his long leather cattle whip, and his clanking spur, is now a thing of the past.

THE girl who drops her eyes always picks them up again, but the novelist usually neglects to say so.

SPRING MEDICINE

Is needed by nearly everybody to purify the blood, cleanse the system of the winter's accumulation of impurities, and put the whole body in good condition for the summer. Such universal satisfaction has

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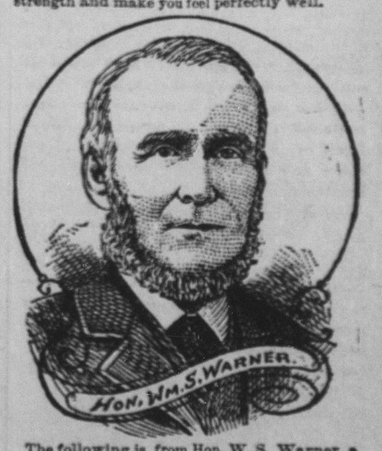
given for this purpose that it is the most successful and most popular **Spring Medicine.** If you feel weak and tired, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need to restore your strength and make you feel perfectly well.



The following is from Hon. W. S. Warner, a gentleman highly esteemed by all who know him:

"I can truly say that I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for purifying the blood. It did me good when physicians and other medicines failed. It has increased my appetite and seemed to renew my youth. This is absolutely true." W. S. WARNER, Fond du Lac, Wis.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 4,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

NO TAX BILL.

There is not likely to be a new tax bill passed by the present legislature. There is such a multitude of notions, and one half of them put into a bill makes a regular crazy quilt tax bill out of it. There are some propositions claimed to be in the interest of the farmer, yet we are free to say if enacted into a law the enforcement would set the farmer wild with indignation; some tax reform measures are proposed that could not even be carried out if enacted, on account of their utter impracticability. It is sadly amusing to see what foolish notions some fellows have about a tax law.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has vetoed the bill recently passed allowing school directors compensation for attending the conventions called to elect county superintendents. His excellency claimed that as the directors performed all other duties without compensation they had no right to receive it in this particular case. There is no doubt that the veto will be sustained by the legislature.

AS THE electioneering campaign is on hand, look out for the smiling patriot who tells you "there is no honesty in politics"—shoot him on the spot.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S arrival at Chicago, on Saturday, was attended by a grand ovation. He attended church on Sunday and opened the fair an Monday.

IT IS semi-officially reported that the President will call an extra session of congress to revise the tariff.

Small Pox in Muncy.

Friday evening last a three-year-old son of Elias Murray, residing at Turbotville, near Muncy, died of a malady which the attending physician pronounced small pox. He had been ill since Wednesday the 19th of April, but it was not until several days subsequent that the disease developed itself to a certainty. Remedies were then administered to counteract the loathsome complaint, but the efforts proved unavailing. The family is at a loss as to how to account for the case. They are inclined to think that it was either conveyed to the house in the pack of a peddler who displayed his goods there a few days before the boy was taken ill, or by means of a letter received from Rochester, N. Y. Naturally, the people residing in that community are much excited over the sudden death of the boy from such a dreaded cause, and every precautionary measure is being taken to keep the disease from spreading. The Murray house is under volentary quarantine, no one being allowed to enter except the physician, while none of the family quit the premises. The house is being fumigated, and this, with the aid of disinfectants, seems to have put an end to further trouble, as none of the other members of the family has shown any signs of having caught the complaint.—Williamsport *Sun*.

Increased in Membership.

At a meeting of the Society of Christian Endeavor on last Sunday evening the names of nineteen of our young people were proposed for membership, which shows that the good work is not on the wane but gradually increasing in interest and membership This increase of membership will greatly add to the interest of the meetings by each member taking an active part. The meeting on Sunday evening will be held in the Reformed church and will be conducted by Prof. W. B. Chriswell.

For Distribution.

Seeds have just been received at the REPORTER office from the Agricultural Department. Any of our readers can obtain some by calling for them.

PENNSYLVANIA AT CHICAGO.

Suggestions to Citizens of State Who Visit the World's Fair.

First. All Pennsylvanians who attend the World's Fair are advised to first visit the State Building. This they can readily accomplish by entering the grounds at the Fifty-seventh street entrance, near which, and just opposite the great Art Palace, our Building is located. All of the railroads, electric, cable and horse car lines leading from the centre of the city, have stations at or within a short distance of the Fifty-seventh street entrance.

Second. The State Building is specially designed and arranged for the comfort and convenience of the citizens of Pennsylvania. It is provided with general reception room, separate parlors for women and men, ladies' dressing room, smoking room, writing room, newspaper room, press correspondents' room, and ample toilet facilities, etc., etc. Convenient cloak and parcel rooms have been provided upon the first floor of the building, where all citizens of the State are at liberty to leave such articles as they may not wish to carry around on the grounds.

Third. The Building contains a postoffice to be open during the Exposition hours. Arrangements have been made to collect the mails hourly, and Pennsylvanians who have their mail addressed to the Pennsylvania State Building, World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., will be insured prompt delivery.

Fourth. The newspaper room will contain files of all the State journals that will be sent to the Building.

Fifth. The Bureau of Information is on the first floor, in charge of a competent superintendent, who will be pleased to aid our citizens with advice or suggestions as to how to see the Exposition to the best advantage.

Sixth. A register of Pennsylvanians who attend the Exposition will be kept, with their names and the location of their stopping place, with the probable time of their stay, etc.

Seventh. No fee, unless it be for blacking shoes, will be charged for any service in or about the Building.

Eighth. A cordial invitation is extended to all Pennsylvanians, regardless of race, color or nativity to make the building their headquarters and resting place while at the Exposition, and to avail themselves of the facilities that have been provided. They will find a home and a warm welcome.

A. B. FARQUHAR,
Executive Commissioner.
Board of World's Fair Managers.

Fact Outdoes Fiction.

About February 1, William Humphrey, a citizen of West Clearfield, left his home presumably for the West, where his father resides. He left but little for his family to live upon, and as the weeks came and went they became destitute. Inquiry elicited the fact that he had never written a line to his people, and their pitiable circumstances caused everybody to charge him with desertion. The overseers took charge of the family about April 1, and everybody had a bad word for the seemingly unnatural father. Last Saturday a letter came to the Clearfield postoffice from Connersville, Ind., addressed to Mrs. Martha Smith. This, we believe, is his mother-in-law's name. The letter was from the family who is caring for him at the place aforesaid. It stated that on the 22nd of February he, with others, was in a railroad wreck, in which he suffered serious injuries. His leg was broken at the ankle, one arm was broken, and he was hurt about the head so that he was unconscious from the day he was hurt until April 17, a period of 53 days. There was nothing on his person by which he could be identified—nothing but a railroad ticket from Indianapolis to Pittsburg. He was never conscious during this whole time long enough for the people to ascertain his name or his former whereabouts. During his delerium, the letter states, he would converse as it were with his wife, and talk about his two little children, Lucy and Abe, but this threw no light upon the mystery. On the 17th of April he rallied, and for the first time since the accident, seemed rational. He did not remember what had happened to him, where he had been or how long he had been sick. Before sinking inio his delerium they secured from him his name and he told them to write to Martha Smith, Clearfield, Pa., which they did—the contents of the letter we have just recited. The party writing states that the doctor thinks he will recover, and that they are giving him the best possible attention, and further that the railroad company had assured them that all bills for his care would be promptly paid by them. Taking the trouble of the family, the separation of mother and little children, caused by want, and the circumstauces surrounding his own misfortunes and it presents a case that should have more than ordinary sympathy.—Raftsman's *Journal*.

——C. P. Long & Co. can save you 25 per cent, on dishes. An unparalleled bargain.

——Big run on neckties. Have them that sell other places at 40 and 50 cents each. Our price 15 and 19 cts. C. P. Long & Co.

SPRING • OPENING

— AT THE —

ENTERPRISE STORE.

We have just returned from Eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of General Merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere.

With our complete stock, can, and will sell goods for less money than you can buy them from our competitors.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

In the line of Notions, the stock is, (just like all our other lines) a full and complete one. Have you noticed the NECKTIES? If not, you should, for we have them that sell other places at 40 to 50 cents each, our price 15 to 19 cents. Our stock of these is limited, just had 72 doz., and they are going fast.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, will surprise you in quantity, quality and prices. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DISHES AND GLASSWARE

You will find Mr. Howard Rossman with us, who will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a host of new ones.

C. P. LONG & CO.

Successor to D. E. Bible. *Spring Mills, Pa.*

At the Old Stand!

We have just received our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., just what you would look for in a first-class store The stock is new and was perchased for the Spring and Summer seasons. No larger and better assortment of goods ever arrived in the valley than we offer for your inspection, which we ask, being assured that you will find as we represent. We have made a specialty in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

and is well worth your time to examine the stock and prices. On Dishes we can

.·. SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT .·.

Which amount can be saved on all other lines. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 ct. counters. Country produce taken in exchange for all goods.

C. P. LONG,

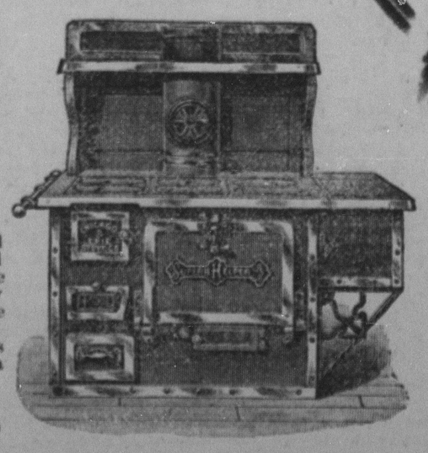
17-2m Spring Mills, Pa.

Harper & Kreamer.

We have received and displayed on our counters the finest and best assortment of Dry Coods and Dress Goods the eastern markets affords and a fortunate opportunity happens as it does just at this time of the year when you want the very things we have secured for the season. The prices are low, and you get a fair and good bargain for yonr money. Every department is complete.

HARPER & KREAMER.

SUPERB HELPER STEEL RANGE



If you wish to purchase a Ste Range, I can sell you one wit six griddles, water tank an high shelf,

FOR $57,

I am agent for the Superb Steel Helper Range, manufactured by the Chicago and Erie Stove Co., and will guarantee it fully as large and good as any stove on the market.
Dont pay extravagant prices for goods when you can get a better article for less money.

J. A. Reesman, Centre Hall.

For Sale.

Two full-blooded short horn bulls, 14 months old, for sale by Samuel Slack, Potters Mills. 3tap20

——Sugar syrup, 5 cents per quart. Good toweling at 4½ cents per yard. Apron Gingham 5 cents, at C. P. Long & Co.

——When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

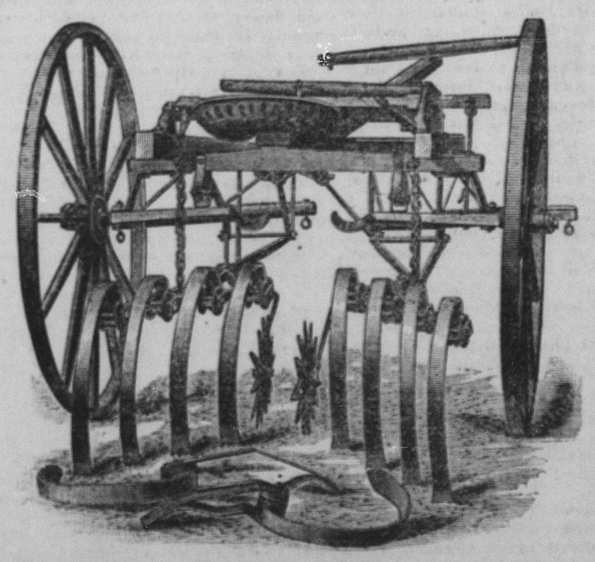
——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

WE CAN — Show you the largest assortment in Centre County.

WE DO AND WE WILL — Sell you the best made and fitting clothing manufactured. Save you at least $3.00 on a $10.00 purchase.

We are able to do this, because we sell more, consequently buy more clothing than any two concerns in Bellefonte. We get the advantage that all large dealers receive: A reduction in price on account of goods used, you get the benefit.

FAUBLES



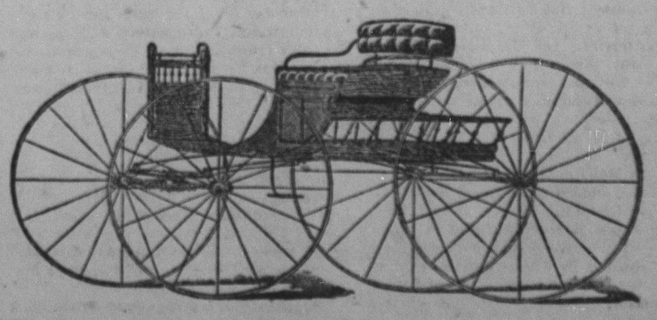
.·. Hench & Dromgold's Cultivator .·.

Spring Tooth Cultivator. To be had with Spring Tooth, Hoe, or Pin Brake. The best on the market. Call and inspect them at our salesroom.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

We are agents for the Johnston Reapers, Mowers and Binders.

.·. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD! .·.



With What? With a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Road Wagons, and Harness.

Buggies from $60 to $90.
A grade Road Wagon, side spring, $38.
A grade Road Wagon, Eliptic springs, $42.
I sell Buggy Wheels, with steel tire, well bolted and banded at $9.85 per set. Send for catalogue. Ware room opposite Reporter office; factory on Church street.

WM. W. BOOB,

Repairing a Specialty. 48-2m CENTRE HALL, PA.

SPRING MILLS.

D. H. Ruhl Selected as a Juror for the Supreme Court at Pittsburg.

Perhaps it don't rain down here.

Quite a number of our citizens went to Bellefonte on Tuesday to attend the election of county superintendent.

The Epworth League had a historical duscussion of Pennsylvania last Tuesday night.

Major Huss has gone to Cherry Run for two days and will bring all the trout in the stream along home with him. He is an expert at the bu siness, and woe to the fish that touches his bait.

W. P. Alexander will attend the meeting of the Grand Castle of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, May 9th, as our representative of Centre Castle, K. of G. E. No. 169.

Quite a number of our people have taken to the woods; not that the constable is after them but for the purpose of peeling bark for F. K. Snyder.

D. H. Ruhl has been selected by the U. S. Marshal, as a juror for the Supreme court which convenes at Pittsburg, May 9th; he will start Saturday.

P. P. Long, of Potters Mills, was home last Sunday. He says business is booming up there.

Since the recent heavy rains business has been lively in town; farmers have quit working in the fields and many are seen in town during the day.

Even the persons who are accustomed to go fishing for trout say that the catch is going to be small this year.

COBURN.

Gold Excitement Still Continues—Experienced Prospectors at Work.

Jacob Witmyer and son Thomas spent Sunday at Sunbury Pa., with friends.

Miss Kate Garthoff, of Bellefonte, spent a few days at this place last week the guest of her brother.

Mrs. Fry, of Lewisburg, was visiting friends in this vicinity a few days last week.

H. S. Braucht, a student in the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania is home on vacation.

Our assessor, J. C. Stover having completed his labors, made his report to the commissioners on Monday.

The majority of our school directors were in attendance at the convention on Tuesday to elect a county superintendent.

Mr. George J. Meyer is still confined to his bed, but at this writing is slowly convalescing.

E. M. and J. K. Huyett have sold their large steam saw mill in the Narrows above Millheim, to Frank Chamberlin, who will move it to Pardee on A. Leichtenwalter's timber land.

Seven new members were added to the Lutheran church at this place on Sunday; two by confirmation and five by certificate.

The gold excitement at Green Brier still continues; there are nine experienced prospectors at work, and they are confident that they will be rewarded by a rich find of the precious metal.

Not Till Then.

Will a merchant who is wise ever cease to advertise? Yes, when trees grow upside down, when ice forms under sun, when our Johnny gets his gun, when the fish forget to swim, when the robins nest again, when the girls go back on gum, when the small boy hates a drum, when no politician schemes, when mince pie makes pleasant dreams, when its fun to break a tooth, when cold water makes you drunk, when you like to smell a skunk, when the drummer has no brass—when all these things come to pass—then the merchant who is wise may neglect to advertise.

A Choice Selection of Wall Paper.

J. S. Dauberman & Son have a fine selection of wall paper on hand; all the different grades from which to make a good selection, and at reasonable prices. Persons desiring to do papering this spring will do well to inspect their stock before going elsewhere. Their stock is not to be excelled.

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me as much relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May [illegible], 1893, at 12½ o'clock, p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE,
apri3td Secretary.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT CONstable's sale the following property of Josiah Taylor, on April 19, 1893, 1 horse, cook stove and pipe, coal stove, sink, bedstead and bedding, wood saw, ⅔ interest in 11 acres wheat in ground, together with all personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same as I leave same in this possession at my pleasure. C. HOUSER.
apr27-3t

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1893.

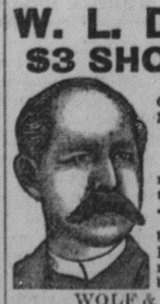
The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1893, as follows:

Name.	Post Office.	Business.	Class.	Tax.
Meyer, Henry	Axe Mann	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, M. M	Aaronsburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Philips, W. H	"	"	13	10 75
Yearick, Thomas	"	"	14	7 75
Anderson, John	Bellefonte	Billiards & Pool	8	40 75
Aikens, J. A	"	Musical Instrumt's..	14	7 75
Achenbach, B. C	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Achenbach, W. T	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bush, Geo. T	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Brachbill, W. R	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Blair, F. P. & Co	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bauer, J. N. & Co	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Brown, T. C	"	"	13	10 75
B'fte Supply House	"	Steam Fixtures	14	7 75
B'fte Fuel & Supply Co	"	Grain, coal, oil	11	15 75
Brown, Ed. Jr	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Cruse, A. J	"	Tobac. & cigars	14	7 75
Cunningham, M	"	"	14	7 75
Culveyhouse, Wm	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Cook, C. E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Ceaders, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Cole, Jacob	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Doll, Lewis	"	Boots and shoes	14	7 75
Fauble, M	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Galbraith, Frank	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Green, F. Potts	"	Druggist	13	10 75
Garman, E. F	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Gerberich, Hale & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Harris, Jas. & Co	"	Hardware	10	20 75
Harper, Jared	"	Grocer	11	15 75
Harper, J. A. & Co	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Irvin, D. & Sons	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Joseph Bros. & Co	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Jackson, G. W. & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Jamison, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Lyon & Co	"	Merchant	10	20 75
Lewin, S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Larimer, R. H	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M'Quistion, L. H	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
M'Calmont & Co	"	Farm imp	10	20 75
Meyer, W. T	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Mingle, A. C	"	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
Meese, John	"	Merchant	13	10 75
M'Kee, H. A. & Bro	"	Hardware	10	20 75
M'Cargar, J. S	"	Billiards & pool	6	50 75
Montgomery & Co	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Moore, J. W	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M Coy & Linn	"	Merchant	14	7 75
M'Culley, J	"	Grocer	13	10 75
Otto, Hamilton	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Powers, E. L	"	Boots and Shoes	13	10 75
Parson, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Parrish, C. M	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Richards, F. C	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Rowe E. C	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Roundtree, T. J	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Racket Store Co	"	Merchants	11	15 75
Rightnour, J. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Rine, C. R	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Rhoads, E. K	"	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Shuey, C. C	"	Grocer	10	20 75
Sechler & Co	"	"	11	15 75
Swartz & Dubbs	"	Farm Implem'ts	14	7 75
Schreyer, H. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Stitzer, H. Y	"	Books & Sta'ry	14	7 75
Sourbeck, J. D	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Tuten, M. P	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Twitmire, W. T	"	Stoves & Hardware	14	7 75
Thompson & Co	"	Druggists	14	7 75
Wilkinson, W. H	"	China & Lamps	13	10 75
Williams, S. H	"	Wall Paper	14	7 75
Waite, J. S. & Co	"	Farm Implem'ts	13	10 75
Zellers, W. S. & Co	"	Druggists	13	10 75
DeLong, L. T	Blanchard	Merchant	14	7 75
Glossner, S. H	"	"	14	7 75
Quigley, J. A	"	"	13	10 75
Snyder, H. A	"	"	14	7 75
Stewart, J. T	Boalsburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Weber, J. H	"	"	13	10 75
Gettleman & Saxton	Benore	Merchants	14	7 75
Haugh, John	"	"	13	10 75
Cato Mining Co	Cato	Merchant	13	10 75
Bartholomew, R. E	Centre Hall	Merchant	11	15 75
Benner, G. O	"	"	14	7 75
Harper & Kreamer	"	"	13	10 75
Huyett, Meyer&Boozer	"	Implements	14	7 75
Kurtz & Son	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Murray, J. D	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Wolf & Crawford	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Boddinger, T. B	Clarence	Merchant	14	7 75
Catchit, Geo	"	"	14	7 75
Treaster, W. J	Centre Hill	Merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, M	"	"	14	7 75
Everett, T. B	Coburn	Merchant	14	7 75
Glassgow, J. W	"	"	14	7 75
Geiswite, L	"	Grain & Coal	13	10 75
Hoffa, John	"	"	14	7 75
Meyer, W. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Rishel, J. H	Farmers Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Greist, A. J	Fleming	Merchant	11	15 75
Greist, T. E	"	"	12	13 25
Steer, J. C	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, Jas	Fiedler	Merchant	14	7 75
Rider, M	Gatesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Smith, M	Guyer	Merchant	14	7 75
Hoy, G	Hub'ersburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Kessinger, F. G	"	"	14	7 75
Holter, D. E	Howard	Merchant	14	7 75
Long, K. P	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas & Bro	"	"	13	10 75
Moore, H. A	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Schenck, A. A	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Ryan, Mary E	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Weber, B. & Son	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Henderson, J. C	Julian	Merchant	14	7 75
Irvin, D	"	"	14	7 75
Keller, J. W	Linden Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Meyer Bros	"	Grain	14	7 75
Ross, J. H	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Everett, C. A	Lemont	Druggist	14	7 75
Grove, D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Long, Lewis	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Lenker, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Ross, J. I. & Son	"	"	13	10 75
Ebbs, H. G	Loveville	Merchant	14	7 75
Deibler, J. H	Millheim	Merchant	13	10 75
Frank, A. A	"	"	13	10 75
Gephart, M. C	"	Music & Sta'ry	14	7 75
Goodhart, W. L	"	Implements	14	7 75
Harter & Campbell	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miller, J. A	"	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Musser, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, Wm	"	Pool	9	30 75
Speigelmeyer, J	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Smith, J. C	"	Hardware	13	10 75
Stover, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Heverly, E. E	Mount Eagle	Merchant	14	7 75
Hazel & Gramley	Madisonburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Roush & Limbert	"	"	14	7 75
Boggs, A. T	Milesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Essington, L. E	"	"	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hugg, E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, W. B. & Son	"	"	13	10 75
Newman, A. N	"	"	14	7 75
Neff, Mrs. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Poorman, Ed	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas, J. T. & Son	Moshannon	Merchant	14	7 75
Tubridy, K. & A	"	"	14	7 75
Williams, W. S	Martha Furnace	Merchant	14	7 75
Peck, S. & Son	Nittany	Merchant	14	7 75
Schaeffer, F. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Corman, H. P	Oak Hall	Merchant	14	7 75
Stewart, J. W	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Ewing, A. G	Penna Furnace	Merchant	13	10 75
Reynolds & Irvin	"	"	14	7 75
Long, G. H. & P. P	Potters Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"	"	14	7 75
Noll, W. H. Jr & Bro	Pleasant Gap	Merchant	13	10 75
Hess, J. G	Pine Grove	Merchant	14	7 75
Krebbs, D. C. & Bro	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, D. H	"	"	14	7 75
Jackson, R. A	Powelton	Merchant	14	7 75
Boak, Geo. R	Pine Glen	Merchant	14	7 75
Chaney & Thompson	Port Matilda	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, S. S	"	"	14	7 75
Pringle, S. R	"	"	14	7 75
Reese, A. W	"	"	14	7 75
Fisher, J. B	Penn Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Andrews, W. C	Philipsburg	Merchant	11	15 75
Adleman & Ratousky	"	"	11	15 75
Adams, Hugh	"	"	14	7 75
Boring, J. H	"	Music	14	7 75
Brandmann & Gilfirand	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Burchfield, W. E	"	Novelty	14	7 75
Biddle, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Black, Jas	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Beers, M. R	"	Music	14	7 75
Barber, J. F. & Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Bunnell, J. N	"	Music	14	7 75
Brinton, Duncan & Barnes	"	Grain	14	7 75
Barnes, J. T	"	Clothiers	13	10 75
Cameron & English	"	Grocers	14	7 75
Crissman, S. S	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Campbell, Chas	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Christhoff Bros	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Davis, C. H	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Davis, N. N	"	"	14	7 75
Davidson, M. H	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Dunwiddie, W. A. & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Emery, Harry	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Fryberger, C. T	"	Flour & Feed	13	10 75
Flegal, C. T	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Gray, I. V	"	Merchant	7	40 75
George, M. E	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Homer, K. F	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Homer, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Hoffman Bros	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Harvey & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hirlinger Estate	"	Clothiers	12	13 25
Harper, A. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Hale Hardware Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Hoffer, H. O	"	Novelties	14	7 75
Harding, J. C	"	Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
Haworth Bros	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Ross, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Herman, Geo	"	"	14	7 75
Jones & Co	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Jenkins & Gilmore	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Kessler, L. G	"	"	8	30 75
Lehman, Joseph	"	"	13	10 75
Lehman Store Co	"	"	11	15 75
Luts, D. L	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Meyer, T. J	"	Fruit & Confect	14	7 75
Mellick, W. M. & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Moyer, Adam	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miners Beef Co	"	Beef	7	40 75
M'Causland, F. G	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Musser, W. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Nutall, John & Co	"	Jeweler	12	13 25
Naugle, Geo	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Owens, W. C	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Potter, T. B	"	Billiards & Pool	7	40 75
Platt, Barber & Co	"	Merchants	3	100 75
Philipsburg Beef Co	"	Beef	13	10 75
Parker, Geo	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Polinkas & Kacsurs	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Pritchard, Wm	"	"	14	7 75
Reiling, J. M	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Russ, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Right, S. W	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Rhoades, S. W	"	Billiards & Pool	5	60 75
Row & Lukenbach	"	Clothiers	14	7 75
Ratowskey & Epstein	"	"	13	10 75
Stein, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Schmidt, F. & R	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Sankey & Marks	"	Boots & Shoes	12	13 25
Switzer, L. J. & K	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Swires Store Co	"	"	10	20 75
Wolf, Wm	"	Grain & Hay	14	7 75
Weber, Frank	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Womers, E. S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Whitcomb	"	"	13	10 75
Weller & Barnes	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Miller, C. D	Rock Springs	Merchant	14	7 75
Frank, L. B	Rebersburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Musser, G. M. Ag't	"	"	14	7 75
Robb, Wm	Romola	Merchant	14	7 75
Parker, J. M	Roland	Merchant	14	7 75
Allison Bros. & Co	Spring Mills	Grain	14	7 75
Long, C. P	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Long, C. P	"	"	13	10 75
Long, G. H. & P. P	"	"	14	7 75
Long, J. D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Pealer, Wm	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Boddinger, T. B	Snow Shoe	Merchant	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Gilliland & Murray	"	Merchants	12	10 75
Lucas, James	"	Pool	9	30 75
Robinson, Abe	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Reese, G. M	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Smith, B. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"	"	14	7 75
Garland, Jas	Sandy Ridge	Merchant	14	7 75
Gray, R. J	Stormstown	Merchant	14	7 75
Giffin, J. H	"	"	14	7 75
Conklo & Allison	State College	Merchant	13	10 75
Foster, W. L	"	"	12	13 25
Holmes, Jas. H	"	"	13	10 75
Krumrine, J. W. & S	"	"	12	13 25
Krumrine, Jacob	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Stewart, J. W. & S	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Smith, Jacob & Son	Tusseyville	Merchant	14	7 75
Swartz, S. M	"	"	14	7 75
Hosterman, C. W	Woodward	Merchant	14	7 75
Wolf, R. M	"	"	13	10 75
Emerick, J. S	Wolf's Store	Merchant	14	7 75
Yearick, N. H	Walker	Merchant	14	7 75
Dorman, S. F	Zion	Merchant	14	7 75
Noll, B. A. & Co	"	"	13	10 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, June the First, 1893, between 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

18—4t FRANK W. HESS,
Mercantile Appraiser.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

PANTS

Write for Samples—Name Your price.

In Price, Fabric, Fit and Finish

WE BEAT THE WORLD!

LARGEST STOCK OF PANTINGS in the State.

PERFECT FITTING PANTS CO., Altoona, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our Home Grown Nursury Stock. New Profit Sharing System. Salary and expenses paid. W. & T. SMITH CO. The Geneva Nursery, GENEVA, N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established and Best Known Nursuries in the United States. 18o4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Hezekiah Hummel, of Harris township, dec'd., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ALEX KUHN, Adm'r.
mar16.6t Boalsburg, Pa.

STILL IN THE RING.

Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted t all purposes for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture, Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Wis

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

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3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
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IRVIN HOUSE,
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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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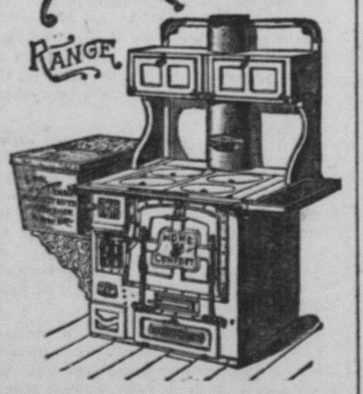
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.



Citizens of Centre and Clinton County!

You'll have for the first time an opportunity of procuring the celebrated

HOME COMFORT --RANGE--

made entirely of malleable iron and steel.

For superior cleanliness it has no equal.

For convenience no superior.

For durability and fuel saver no competitor.

When the solicitor calls on you look and see for yourself. A greater improvement over the stove than the stove was over the old fire place.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Established 1864—
Paid up capital $500,000.
13apr4t

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. Murray.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.25 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.50 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a. m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia, 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.29 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia,

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only, arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 00	5 40		Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08	6 18		Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17	6 23		Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22	6 28		Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31	6 38		Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43	6 50		Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51	6 58		Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20	7 27		Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30	7 38		Coburn	7 38		3 30
37	7 45		Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47	7 55		Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53	8 02		Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01	8 09		Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07	8 16		Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13	8 23		Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18	8 28		Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 23	8 32		Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27	8 37	

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

THE little port of Taltal, Chile, is to the fore with a curiosity which is ahead of all others. This is a three-weeks-old baby, whose right hand bears the imprint of a human face. The face occupies nearly the whole palm, and is as clearly outlined as if drawn on porcelain. It is the countenance of a little child about three years old lying asleep, with the eyelashes drawn in fine dark lines on the full cheeks. The mouth seems to be slightly parted and the lips are delicately tinted. The baby whose palm contains this singular portraiture is the child of Garcia Meron, and Mrs. Meron declares that the face in the infant's palm is that of a little girl she lost about three months before the baby's birth. Relatives and intimate friends profess to be able to see the strong resemblance to the dead child. When the baby was first put in its mother's arms she looked at the hands, and, with a loud cry, fainted away, but on coming to herself exhibited the little crature's hands to the attendants, who saw at once the strange likeness to the dead and gone sister. Mrs. Meron was at first much frightened over the singular circumstance, but was at last convinced that this strange portrait was sent to comfort her. Physicians say, however, that the mother's caress of the dead child impressed the unborn infant, who merely repeated her mental pictures of the little girl as she last beheld it. The image on the palm was much clearer the first few days of the baby's life than now, and is thought to be gradually fading away. The family are very sensitive on the subject, and have refused to show the child except to relatives and most intimate friends.

"INDIAN JOHN," an aged Columbia River Indian, was recently committed to the county poor farm near Portland, Ore. According to the testimony of pioneers he is the oldest Indian in the Northwest, his age being placed at more than 125 years. Deputy District Attorney Hall, who has been a resident of Portland thirty-five years, says that when he first knew "Indian John," he was reputed to be at least 100. He was always a friend of the white men. It is related that when Dr. Whitman was murdered at Walla Walla, and the Indians talked of attacking Portland, John was one of those who left The Dalles, went to the city, and warned the settlers to be prepared for a raid. John, whose mind is still clear, relates the following story: "Many years before I became Chief of the Columbia River Indians, my tribe was saved from destruction in a remarkable manner. One day the Klickitats came down into their lands and camped in a bottom under a vast, overhanging cliff near the Sandy bridge. My tribe were few in number, but brave. They would not fly and could not fight their enemies, who were very numerous. So during the night they appealed to the Great Spirit to destroy their enemies, and in answer to their prayers he felled the rock, and the Klickitats were buried beneath it. Not a man escaped."

A STORY comes from San Francisco, to the effect that the British ship Drumcraig on a recent voyage from that city around the Horn, saw a vessel frozen up in an iceberg. The weather was heavy and foggy, and the Drumcraig was making fair headway, when a slight accident compelled her to lie to. Suddenly out of the fog in front loomed up a huge iceberg. Had it not been for the accident the Drumcraig would have run right on to the berg. As the damage on the ship was being repaired the iceberg veered around and there was disclosed a sight that struck terror into every heart. On the berg, high above the water mark, was a wooden bark of about 2000 tons. The ice completely surrounded her hull up as high as her decks, and her masts and rigging were hung with icicles. From her build it was evident that the bark had been launched years ago. With his glasses the captain made out two bodies in the ship's shrouds. The crew would have refused to make any investigation even had not the rough sea prevented. So the derelict, frozen fast in the iceberg, is probably sailing in southern polar seas.

A CURIOUS specimen of the collapsed boom towns that are to be found in parts of the West is Sullivan, some ten miles from Denver, Col. It was started by the promoters of the scheme of the Denver Water Company to dam the subterranean flow of Cherry creek and pump it into an enormous reservoir for the use of the people of Denver. The work was an engineering failure, and a financial one, as many Eastern bondholders found out. While the boom lasted thousands of men were employed, buildings sprang up like mushrooms, prices of corner lots soared, and there was even a bitter post office fight. A year and a half ago operations stopped, there was an exodus of speculators, tradesmen and laborers, the post office was shut up, and Sullivan's greatness was a thing of the past. Among the acres of building materials, sandstone, trusses, pipes, boiler stacks and plates, etc., abandoned when the crash came, the coyote sometimes picks his way now, and he is the only guest at the mammoth hotel that was once the sight of the place.

ALL THE doctors in Bucks County, Penn., are puzzled over the case of little five-year-old Justis Storck, whose eyes seem a law to themselves. One day the boy is crossed-eyed, while the next his eyes are perfectly straight, and this curious alternation has been going on for years. The nonplused doctors call it a case of intermittent strabismus—probably the only one on record—and, despairing of curing it, will soon give the surgeons of the Medico-Chirurgical hospital in Philadelphia an opportunity to study the matter, as the father of the afflicted boy has decided to send him to that institution for treatment. One day the little fellow's right eye squints, on the next both optics are perfectly straight and the day following the left eye becomes affected, and so on the year round. There is another peculiar feature of the case. When the right eye looks squint the child can bring it into the correct line of vision by placing his hand over the good optic, but as soon as the hand is removed the affected orb again seeks the inner corner of the eye.

PARENTS cultivate what is called the "innocence of the eye," trying to see nature simply as forms and colors, as a child sees it, without reference to what reason and experience may teach them. No two of them see exactly the same way. One painter in New York says that he is astonished to find how gray everything is—even sky and foliage. Another finds the streets full of reds and purples. A younger artist says: "When I began to paint, everything seemed to me dark. The longer I look at nature the more light I find in it. My great trouble now is to get my pictures as light as nature seems to my eye. I find more yellow in the landscape than I used to. But, after all, these things are subjective, and a man paints what is inside of his head, not what he sees outside of it."

"THERE is one trait of character about an Apache Indian that is peculiar," said Judge Porter of Arizona. "The Apaches are very cowardly. They are murderers rather than warriors, and always wait until they get the drop on you or have an unfair advantage. But they are exceedingly truthful. I have tried over thirty for murder. In every instance, with one exception, the Indian would confess to the smallest detail of the fatal occurrence. In the exception I have mentioned the Apache afterward told me that he wanted to tell the truth, but that his lawyer wouldn't let him."

ANDREW FAIRCHILD of Fallarsburg, Mich., owned a tame dove that was a favorite pet of his wife's until a child was born to them. Since then the dove has refused to have anything to do with Mrs. Fairchild and appeared to be very jealous of the baby. Several days ago Mrs. Fairchild while engaged in housework left the baby alone in the room for some time, until she was attracted by its crying. Running into the room she found the dove picking at the infant's eyes, one of which was so badly injured that the sight is entirely ruined.

A FEW weeks ago, an English lady was obliged to pay four pounds (twenty dollars) as damages for having given a good "character" to a servant whom she knew to be unfaithful. Her written recommendation of the servant enabled the latter to get a place which she could not have obtained without the recommendation, and in which she proved unfaithful and detrimental to the lady who employed her; and it was on the proof of these facts that the damages were adjudged by the court.

THE American hen is a busy and useful fowl. There are 125,000,000 of them, and they lav every year 6,000,000,000 eggs. In Waterloo there is one which is an expert in catching rats. It teases them a while and then releases them. The owner of this remarkable fowl has observed that no rat ever comes the second time within reach of its claws. A report comes from a Pennsylvania town of a fastidious hen that refused to sit upon some colored eggs left over from Easter.

AN Illinois man recently tried to dig a well and found a river. That is, he bored a well on his farm to a depth of 77 feet, when suddenly the entire bottom fell out, carrying all but about five feet of the walls with it. At the bottom of the deep hole thus formed could be seen a swift-rushing stream. All efforts to fill up this hole have proved futile, the rushing current carrying away everything thrown into it.

ONE of the most remarkable sights witnessed on the face of the globe is afforded by the subterranean lakes of Sinoia, in Zambesia, in Central Africa. Lionel Decle, the French explorer, has returned from there and reports that the water is of the deepest indigo dye, and that the azure grotto of Capri can in nowise compare with the beautiful color of these wonderful lakes.

A FARMER living near Grand Island, Neb., was thrown from his wagon by the horses becoming unmanageable, and caught one of his legs in the rear wheel. He saved himself from serious injury by grasping the spokes of the wheel so as to keep it from revolving, and sliding with it for a mile before the horses were stopped by running through a barbed wire fence.

PASSENGERS on a train over the Piscataquis division of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad in Maine, one day recently saw an exciting race between a deer and the train. The animal was a buck, and ran alongside the train for a mile or more in a woods road above Shirley. Finally, when the train crossed the road, the deer disappeared into the woods.

A YOUNG man in Wrentham, Mass., has been finding amusement in mailing postage stamps and sending greetings to European potentates. He is delighted beyond measure at having already received acknowledgements from the czar of Russia, the king of Greece and a few others.

THE 20,000,000 men of the United States are wearing an average of twenty buttons each, making 400,000,000 buttons for all, estimated to weigh 3,000,000 pounds.

Treasures of Ancient History.

The contents of that wonderful treasury of antique records discovered in 1887 by a peasant woman near the ruins of the ancient Arsinoe of Upper Egypt have now been laid before the public in Maj. Conder's work on the "Tel Amarna Tablets," comprising a translation of the text, with introduction and notes, says the London *Tablet*. Inscribed on clay tablets, subsequently baked into brick, and written in Aramaic, the ancient language of Syria, in cuneiform characters, we have here nothing less than a series of dispatches sent to the Egyptian foreign office about 1480 B. C., from the protected of tributary kings of Canaan, imploring assistance against various invasions. The most interesting are the letter from the king of Jerusalem and other chiefs of Southern Palastine, for in them we can trace the dismay and alarm created by the advance of Joshua and the Hebrews, called "Abiri," and "People of the Desert." A very striking passage occurs in one of the dispatches of the fugitive monarch, apparently after the battle of Ajalon, in which, seeking as it were to apologize for his defeat, he speaks of the leaders of the enemy as "sorcerers," doubtless in allusion to the miracles of Joshua. The date of the Exodus is also shifted back to that assumed by earlier biblical exponents, while the contrary theory of Dr. Brugsch, too hastily accepted as conclusively established, is overthrown.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Camphor put in drawers or trunks will keep mice away.

To purify a room of unpleasant odors, burn vinegar, rosin or sugar.

Just before retiring at night pour into your clogged pipe just enough liquid soda lye to fill the "trap," or bent part of the pipe. Be sure that no water runs into it until next morning. During the night the lye will convert all the offal into soft soap, and the first current of water in the morning will wash it away and clear the pipe clean as new.

CLEARING THE CELLAR.—In no part of the house is it so important that the cleaning be thoroughly done as in the cellar, writes Maria Parloa in the April *Ladies' Home Journal*. Not a corner should be slighted. Begin with the furnace. Have the registers closed in every room. Remove all the cinders and ashes and clean out all the flues and pipes. Many housekeepers have the pipes removed, but the smoke-pipe is really the only one that it is necessary to take down. This pipe is liable to rust, because of the moisture it gathers from the chimney; nevertheless, if there be no way of heating and drying the house during a cold, damp period in summer except by building a fire in the furnace, it would be cheaper to renew this smoke-pipe every few years than run the risk of having the family made ill from receiving a chill. While the men are in the house to clean the furnace it would be economy to have them clean the flues in the range and also the chimneys. Open the cellar windows, to bring everything into the light. Have the coal bins cleaned. Brush everything free from dust. Now sweep the ceiling and walls as well as the floor. Brush the walls once more. Wash the windows and any closets, shelves or tables there may be in the cellar. Now have the walls white-washed. Before the various articles stored in the cellar are put back in place, brush them again. Sweep the floor once more.

A Learned Irishwoman.

The Actonian Prize of one hundred guineas has been awarded to Miss Agnes M. Clerke by the managers of the London Royal Institution, for her works on astronomy, as illustrative of the "wisdom and beneficence of the Almighty." Unlike most prizes, the Actonian is awarded without competition, and Miss Clerke was ignorant of its existence until March 7, when she was informed that at the meeting of the Royal Institution, on the preceding afternoon, it had been conferred upon her. Oddly enough, Sir James Crichton Broome, M. D., who has said and written so much on the inferior brain-power of the sex, presided on this really interesting occasion. It is a triumph for all women, and especially the Irish women and Catholics; for Miss Agnes Clerke is of purely Irish descent, was born near Skibbereen, and is a devout member of the Catholic Church. Her father, though Irish, held a legal appointment in England, and for this reason his family have for many years made their home in London. Miss Agnes Clerke, however, has been a great traveler, and passed some years of her early girlhood in Italy. Later, after she had made astronomy her special study, she made a voyage to Cape Town, on the invitation of the head of the Observatory there; and yet more recently she has been to the extreme North and to Russia, in order to enlarge her experience. Save for these occasional absences, Miss Agnes Clerke lives with her mother and sister in a charming house in Radcliffe square, and is of too home-loving a disposition to thoroughly enjoy her travels.

She has had several most pressing offers of professorships, lectureships, and the like, in American observatories, but has never felt the least inclination to "emancipate" herself. She is, indeed, the most modest and retiring woman in the world, and it was long before her friends connected her with any achievement more intellectual than music, in which she and her sister are both exceedingly accomplished. Miss Agnes Clerke was chosen by the Women's Committee of the Chicago Exhibition to select the scientific books written by women—a post for which she was admirably fitted both by her scientific and literary knowledge and her extremely just and gentle character. Miss Clerke has the fluent pen, characteristic of her nation, and her "History of Astronomy" can be read with pleasure by persons quite ignorant of the subject.

The "Barometer Well."

In the town of Great Valley, in Cattaraugus County, New York, there is an interesting curiosity locally known as the "Whistling Well." It is located on the Wesley Flint farm, and was dug about fifty years ago. When the well had been sunk to a depth of about forty feet without striking the coveted vein of water old man Flint and everbody else declared the venture a flat failure. A few weeks or months later some member of the Flint family noticed that occasionally there would be a strong current of air rushing into the well for some hours in succession, and that it would again be belched forth for a corresponding length of time. By way of safety the well was covered with a large flat rock. This rock had a drill hole through it about an inch in diameter, and through this opening the air would ebb and flow unceasingly. Finally a whistle was fitted to the opening and the whole contrivance has ever since been relied upon as an accurate neighborhood barometer. In settled weather the whistle is silent. An approaching storm is heralded by the whistle as the air rushes out to mingle with the atmosphere. As clear weather approaches the air is again drawn in, the whistle making a shrill different sound

FOR THE LADIES.

RAINBOW DRESS.

A recent order in this city was for a rainbow dress which was exceedingly pretty. The ground was of soft gray with the skirt trimmed with very wide bands of ribbon, following the colors of the rainbow. The very full puffed sleeves were also ribbon-trimmed, and a large gray fan was shaded in the same way. The beauty of this dress was that the wearer did not try to overdo matters. There were no patchy effects, merely the long, wavy lines of color on the soft gray ground. The waist had a trimming of crystal beads and no color whatever. This rain-drop effect was very good indeed, and gave a dainty and artistic character to the whole outfit.—[New York World.

A FEMALE MUSICAL DOCTOR.

With the single exception of the Princess of Wales, who holds the title in a purely complimentary sense, Annie Wilson Patterson is the only woman in the British Empire who is a Doctor of Music. Doctor Patterson is a native of County Armagh, Ireland. She is a young and handsome woman of brilliant attainments. Her career has been an exceptionally promising one. When but fourteen years of age, Miss Patterson was proficient in the Italian, Latin, French and Greek languages. She had previously given evidences of the possession of great musical ability, and when fifteen years old she entered the Royal Irish Academy of music, from which she graduated in due time with high honors. Subsequently she became the conductor and musical director of the Dublin Choral union. Doctor Patterson has written many songs and cantatas of great merit and has been the recipient of silver medals in recognition of her ability. She was graduated from the Royal Irish university as bachelor of music and bachelor of arts in 1887 and was graduated as doctor of music at the Royal Irish academy in 1889. She has written some very pretty poetry and many able musical essays.—[Chicago Herald.

HANDSOME IF STOUT.

The stout woman who wants to make a handsome appearance, will wear, suggests the New York World, either seed patterns or plain weave, hair stripes in half tones of color, straight draperies and trimmings, if at all, put on in vertical lines, if she wants to look trim. Tight sleeves and gloves give the arms the outlines of a ham and the hands the appearance of abbreviated head-cheeses.

A bulky woman should never wear white, not even at night, and in her will she should state a preference for dark grave clothes. She has no business with lace, passementerie, decollete bodices, high shoulders, curled feathers or a low style of hair dressing.

Let her wear her hair on the very tip top of her head, to increase her altitude; let her wear a high comb or hair ornament, quills in her bonnet, high but broad heels, and a trained skirt for the same object; let her avoid jewels, perfumes, cosmetics, and bright colors to escape notice, and let her walk slowly and look up for the dignity of mien that becomes great people.

IS THE CRINOLINE INJURIOUS?

The hoop-skirts of our grandmothers were not only unsightly objects to behold, but owing to their great weight they were often injurious as an article of dress. When they first came into vogue they were made of heavy steel wire, and their weight added to that of the dress material caused a heavy drag upon the waist. But subsequently they were improved so that their weight was greatly reduced. But even at their best they increased the weight and pressure around the waist. They cannot be supported well from the shoulders, and to prevent them from falling out of position a tight band is required around the waist. This led to bands, which became so fashionable that the wasp-waist of a woman was considered the ideal of perfection. The crinoline of to-day is no improvement upon the old hoop-skirts so far as the healthfulness of the article of wear is concerned. The crinoline material is heavy and stiff, and it sets out from the waist like a balloon. Besides making the weight from the waist extra, the wide expanse of material offers a large target for the wind, which can make it a burden for one to travel through our streets on windy days. The chance of catching cold is much greater with the crinoline than with any other fashion that has been in vogue for many years.—[Yankee Blade.

BUSINESS HABITS FOR GIRLS.

Whether a woman is poor or rich, it behooves her to acquire methodical business habits, keeping her little accounts accurately and knowing to a cent just what she does with her money, whether she has ten cents or $10 to expend on her own little personal wants. An allowance is the first step toward this end, if at the same time it is impressed upon her that every sum spent should be set down with unfailing regularity. In black and white one notes how much more quickly it goes and just what foolish little nothings have lured it from our pockets.

Without setting down each item, it is ten chances to one that you will conclude you must have lost some money when you can not see how that $10 bill went when you only bought such a few things. The neat little figures are a genuine restraint, besides instilling a habit and system that will be of great value if ever fortune smiles and a great estate comes to your hands, and still greater if economy is a necessity and the dollar has to be forced into doing duty for two.

Unless the accounts are kept accurately, and the cash made to balance every evening, you had better not attempt any book-keeping at all, for slipshod methods are worse than none, and only confuse everything rather than help matters. If anything is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and there is nothing so productive of future good as the habit of looking carefully out for the pennies when school days are the only trials, and the allowance of fifty cents a week goes for candy and pickles. If this plan is once established in childhood, the girl will grow to womanhood with a clear knowledge of where her money goes and what she has to show for it.—[Baltimore Herald.

WOMEN AS ARCHITECTS.

On the interesting subject of female architects the Real Estate Record says:

"Women as architects and builders," is the latest from New York, and a writer there claims that there are few occupations to-day that promise more favorable results to the fair sex than those of the architect and builder. As the woman manages the household, it seems only natural that she should seek to know how best to arrange the dwelling; indeed, it is evident that this is her legitimate province. A few women have turned their attention to the study of architecture and others are contemplating taking up the business of building. This is as it should be, and it is not too much to hope that before long we shall see better arranged and more comfortable houses than those in which many of us are now forced to live.

There are thousands of points in building that the man, who has no practical realization of the inconvenience of certain things, never seems to dream of. Why a woman should not be able to make estimates for a cellar wall as well as for the amount of fruit and provisions necessary for a family is a question for philosophers. At all events, she is coming into the field as a designer and builder of comfortable, rational, sensible homes, and success to her efforts. When to theoretical knowledge she adds the practical information gained only by experience, let us hope that we will find houses where comfort is not sacrificed to a bit of architectural effect, where convenience is of more importance than picturesqueness, and where rooms are so arranged that one-eighth to seven-eighths of a width of carpet in every room need not go to waste on account of a fault in adjusting the dimensions of the apartment. Every fraction in the measure of a room means just so much added expense in carpeting, and every angle and curve means just so much slashing and cutting, all of which renders the carpet useless for any other than the room to which it is fitted. This is an item of the greatest importance to those who rent houses, and frequent movement means an outlay for floor covering that is a serious drain upon moderate purses.

A great deal of room in the moderate house is wasted in angles and corners that might be utilized as closets and cupboards. This, too, will be the mission of the woman architect to reform, to a certain extent at least, and give to the house-wife some of the conveniences of which no man can fully realize the need.

FASHION NOTES.

New silks are not very characteristic this season.

Rough materials for day gowns are in considerable variety.

The shapes of carriage parasols are changed to a rounder dimension.

Silk and other blouses are more popular than ever, and also more fanciful.

Tricolored bows, with sharp upstanding ends, are among stylish forms of hat trimming.

In brocades, May lilies arranged in bunches, flutings, palms and thistles are successful.

A particularly pretty party frock is of white crepon, with insertions of green baby ribbon.

Some new dresses of woolly-looking camel's hair are trimmed with ruffles of black satin ribbon.

A novelty in evening dresses will be spotted colored tulle, draped over silk of the same color.

A French conceit in gauze is an undulated azure silk tissue, sprinkled with fine, irregular spots.

The use of lace for trimming will constantly increase from this time on throughout the summer.

The capes of velvet with narrow fur bordering are quite a feature of the present season's fashions.

A dainty evening wrap is of ivory molleton cloth, with warmly quilted lining of pale salmon-pink

Very old coins are set in rims of gold and worn as pins. Whoever has an antique silver piece may make this use of it.

Rival factions in Paris are contending for the supremacy of flowers or ribbons as millinery trimming, with odds for the flowers.

Vivid scarlet blouses are shown which are to be worn with black beaded zouaves, having lace epaulettes and bows on the shoulders.

A few white satin parasols are shown with ruffles of lace around the top of shade, and long streamers of satin ribbon from the steeple.

Round yokes of galloon, with wide, round corslets, also of galloon, are worn with dresses of cashmere and other thin woolen materials.

Wide ribbon strings on bonnets are once more to the front. They are of shot and brocade ribbon, and tie beneath the chin in the old fashion.

Ostrich boas will certainly be worn both curled, or, as the French call them, rase—that is, close shaved and uncurled. These taper toward the points.

The new corduroy silks come in Persian and Algerian stripes and in pretty tricolors—green, gold and English rose—and various other bright combinations.

The fashionable purple known as eminence is by no means a universally becoming color, and women who have not really good complexions should shun it.

"Crepe plisse" is one of the materials which bid fair to become favorite this spring. It looks as if it were accordion-pleated by hand, but it is bought by the yard already pleated.

An exceedingly smart little English hat of black felt has a wide brim, bent in and out in a becoming fashion. Three squirrels' tails tied deftly together with rosettes of vieux rose velvet trim the crown.

The popular short-waisted Empire effect is often obtained by bands of broad velvet ribbon in two rows, with lengthwise bands of the same ribbon running between the upper and lower rows all around the waist.

Once upon a time black satin was only worn by middle-aged ladies and dowagers. Now, however, it is the material of which the smart girl's dinner dress is made. Frequently one sees it trimmed with green.

Long stemmed flowers in high quivering clusters, and in contrast, many flat wreaths of brier roses, hawthorn, geraniums, etc., are on new French hats. Grasses, thorny stems and pussy-willow sprays are arranged in novel ways.

A pretty way to utilize the skirts of lace dresses of which one has become tired is to have them made over into little Russian tea jackets, with a lace skirt portion about half a yard deep gathered and added to the lower edge of the waist which belonged to the dress when it was new.

Broad sashes, also ribbons of all widths, are to be worn as much as ever. Many rows of velvet ribbon are used for trimming dresses. Ribbon trims in the same way. A new gown recently exhibited showed rows upon rows of ribbon, or of bias velvet three inches in width, which came up to within a quarter of a yard of the waist.

FIFTY THOUSAND A DAY.

When and How the Crisp Bank of England Notes Are Made.

In a picturesque Hampshire nook in the valley of the River Test stands a busy mill, from which is produced that paper whose crispness is music to the human ear all the world over. Since 1719 this Leverstoke mill has been busy in the manufacture of the Bank of England note paper, and at the present time about 50,000 of the coveted crisp pieces of paper are made there daily.

To a careless observer there does not appear to be much difference between a Bank of England note of the present day and one of those which were first issued toward the end of the seventeenth century, but when looked into it will be found that the present note is, as regards the quality of the paper and the excellence of the engraved writing, a much more remarkable production.

The fact is, the Bank of England and forgers of false notes have been running a race—the bank to turn out a note which defies the power of the forger to imitate it, and those nimble-fingered and keen-witted gentry to keep even with the bank.

The notes now in use are most elaborately manufactured bits of paper. The paper itself is remarkable in many ways; none other has that peculiar feel of crispness and toughness, while the eye (when it has satisfied itself with the amount) may dwell with admiration on the paper's remarkable whiteness. Its thinness and transparency are guards against two once popular modes of forgery: The washing out of the printing by means of turpentine, and erasure with the knife.

The wire mark, or water mark, is another precaution against counterfeiting, and is produced in the paper while it is in a state of pulp. In the old manufacture of bank notes this water mark was caused by an immense number of wires (over 2,000) stitched and sewn together; now it is engraved in a steel-faced die, which is afterward hardened and is then used as a punch to stamp the pattern out of plates of sheet brass. The shading of the letters of this water mark enormously increases the difficulty of imitation.

The paper is made entirely from pieces of new linen and cotton, and the toughness of it can be roughly guessed from the fact that a single bank note will, when unsized, support a weight of thirty-six pounds, while when sized you may lift fifty-six pounds with it.

Few people would imagine that a Bank of England note was not of the same thickness all through. It is not, though. The paper is thicker in the left hand corner, to enable it to take a better and sharper impression of the vignette there, and it is also considerably thicker in the dark shadows of the centre letters, and under the figures at the ends.

Counterfeit notes are invariably of only one thickness throughout.

The printing is done from electrotypes, the figure of Britannia being the design of Maclise, the late Royal Academician.

Even the printing ink is of special make, and is manufactured at the bank. Comparing a genuine with a forged note one observes that the print on the latter is generally bluish or brown. On the real note it is a velvety black.

The chief ingredients used in making the ink are linseed oil and the charred husks and some other portions of Rhenish grapes.

The notes are printed at the rate of 3,000 an hour at Napier's steam press, and the bank issues 9,000,000 of them a year, representing about £300,000,000 in hard cash.—[London Answers.

Odd Freaks of Collectors.

A Jersey City man devotes himself to the collection of doorknobs, old and new, and claims a museum numbering over 3,000 samples.

Nebraska boasts proudly of a collector who gathers locks of the hair shaved from the heads of noted criminals when they enter the penitentiary, labeling and indexing them with great care.

Philadelphia is the abiding place of a collector of cast-off horseshoes, who will risk his neck to secure a prize in the street, and whose house is decorated with them in all sizes, shapes and degrees of dilapidation.

Boston can produce a collector whose specialty is old bricks, each having been secured from some historical local edifice while it was being demolished, and being tagged with a resume of the history of the building from which it was obtained.

A New Orleans person is a collector of sugar samples, and is believed to have a flask of the granulated product of every plantation in the State, some being of actual historical interest.

Slow-Burning Wood.

In England they use the wood of the willow for flooring, in many cases because it is of slow or non ready combustion. It contains no resin or essential oil, is fine grained, and takes a smooth finish, and so is suitable for inside work, and would make good sheathing.—[Boston Post.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Brooklyn Pastorate."

TEXT: "*And round about the throne were four and twenty seats, and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders.*"—Revelation iv., 4.

This text I choose chiefly for the numerals it mentions—namely, four and twenty. That was the number of elders seated around the throne of God, but that is the number of years seated around my Brooklyn ministry, and every pulpit is a throne of blessing or blasting, a throne of good or evil. And to-day in this my twenty-fourth anniversary sermon 24 years come and sit around me, and they speak out in a reminiscence of gladness and tears. Twenty-four years ago I arrived in this city to shepherd such a flock as might come, and that day I carried in on my arms the infant son who in two weeks from to-day I will help ordain to the gospel ministry, hoping that he will be preaching long after my poor work is done.

We have received into our membership over 5000 souls, but they, I think, are only a small portion of the multitudes who, coming from all parts of the earth, have in our house of God been blessed and saved. Although we have as a church raised $1,100,000 for religious purposes, yet we are in the strange position of not knowing whether in two or three months we shall have any church at all, and with audiences of 6000 or 7000 people crowded into this room and the adjoining rooms we are confronted with the question whether I shall go on with my work here or go to some other field. What an awful necessity that we should have been obliged to build three immense churches, two of them destroyed by fire.

A misapprehension is abroad that the financial exigency of this church is past. Through journalistic and personal friends a breathing spell has been afforded us, but before us yet are financial obligations which must promptly be met, or speedily this house of God will go into worldly uses and become a theater or a concert hall. The $12,000 raised cannot cancel a floating debt of $140,000. Through the kindness of those to whom we are indebted $60,000 would set us forever free. I am glad to say that the case is not hopeless. We are daily in receipt of touching evidences of practical sympathy from all classes of the community and from all sections of the country, and it was but yesterday that by my own hand I sent for contributions gratefully received nearly 50 acknowledgments east, west, north and south.

Our trust is in the Lord who divided the Red Sea and "made the mountains skip like lambs." With this paragraph I dismiss the financial subject and return to the spiritual. This morning the greatness of God's kindness obliterates everything, and if I wanted to build a groan I do not know in what forest I would hew the timber, or from what quarry I would dig the foundation stone, or who would construct for me an organ with a tremelo for the only stop. And so this morning I occupy my time in building one great, massive, high, deep, broad, heaven piercing halleluiah. In the review of the last 24 years I think it may be useful to consider some of the characteristics of a Brooklyn pastorate.

In the first place I remark that a Brooklyn pastorate is always a difficult pastorate. No city under the sun has a grander array of pulpit talent than Brooklyn. The Methodist, the Baptist, the Congregationalist, the Episcopalians, all the denominations send their brightest lights here. He who stands in any pulpit in Brooklyn preaching may know that he stands within fifteen minutes' walk of sermons which a Saurin, and a Bourdalone, and a John M. Mason and a George Whitefield would not be ashamed of. No city under the sun where a poor sermon is such a drug on the market.

For forty years Brooklyn has been surcharged with homiletics, an electricity of eloquence that struck every time it flashed from the old pulpits which quaked with the powers of a Bethune, and a Cox, and a Spencer, and a Spear, and a Vinton, and a Farley, and a Beecher, not mentioning the magnificent men now manning the Brooklyn pulpits. So during all the time there has been something to appeal to every man's taste and to gratify every man's preference.

Now, let me say to all ministers of the gospel who are ambitious for a Brooklyn pulpit that it is always a difficult pastorate. If a man shall come and stand before any audience in almost any church in Brooklyn he will find before him men who have heard the mightiest themes discussed in the mightiest way. You will have before you, if you fail in an argument, fifty logicians in a fidget. If you make a slip in the use of a commercial figure of speech, there will be 500 merchants who will notice it. If you throw out an anchor or furl a sail in the wrong way, there will be ship captains right off who will wonder if you are as ignorant of theology as you are of navigation! So it will be a place of hard study. If you are going to maintain yourself, you will find a Brooklyn pastorate a difficult pastorate.

I remark still further, a Brooklyn pastorate is always a conspicuous pastorate. The printing press of the country has no greater force than on the seacoast. Every pulpit word, good or bad, wise or ignorant, kind or mean, is watched. The reportorial corps of these cities is an organized army. Many of them have collegiate education and large culture, and they are able to weigh oration or address or sermon. If you say a silly thing, you will never hear the end of it, and if you say a wise thing it will go into perpetual multiplication. There is no need of decrying that fact. Men whose influence has been built by the printing press spend the rest of their lives in denouncing newspapers. The newspaper is the pulpit on the wing. More preaching done on Monday than on Sunday. The omnivorous, all eyed printing press is ever vigilant.

Besides that, a Brooklyn pastorate is always conspicuous in the fact that everybody comes here. Brooklyn is New York in its better mood. Strangers have not seen New York until they have seen Brooklyn. The East River is the chasm in which our merchants drop their cares, and their anxieties, and their business troubles, and by the time they have greeted their families in the home circle they have forgotten all about Wall street and Broadway and the shambles. If they commit business sins in New York during the day, they come over to Brooklyn to repent of them.

Everybody comes here. Stand at the bridge entrance or at the ferry gates on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, or Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock and you see north, south, east, west—Europe, Asia, Africa, New Zealand, Australia—coming to Brooklyn to spend the Sabbath, or part of it in the persons of their representatives—some of them fresh from the sea. They have just landed, and they want to seek the house of God publicly to thank the Lord for their deliverance from cyclones and fog banks off Newfoundland. Every song sung, every prayer offered, every sermon preached in New York and Brooklyn and all along this sea coast in some shape goes all round the world. A Brooklyn pastorate is at the greatest altitude of conspicuity.

Again I remark that a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by brevity. I bethink myself of but three ministers of the gospel now preaching here who were preaching when I came to Brooklyn. Most of the pulpits around me have changed seven or eight times since my arrival.

Sometimes the pastorate has been brief for one reason and sometimes for another reason. Sometimes the ministers of the gospel have been too good for this world, and heaven has transplanted them. Sometimes they changed places by the decree of their denomination. Sometimes they came with great blare of trumpets, proposing to carry everything before them, and got extinguished before they were distinguished. Some got preached out in two or three years and told the people all they knew. Some with holy speed did in a short time work which it takes a great many years to do.

Whether for good or bad reasons a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by brevity, not much of the old plan by which a minister of the gospel baptized an infant, then received him into the church, after he had become an adult married him, baptized his children, married them and lived on long enough to bury almost everybody but himself. Glorious old pastorates they were. Some of us remember them—Dr. Spring, Peter Labaugh, Dominie Zabriskie, Daniel Waldo, Abram Halsey.

When the snow melted from their foreheads, it revealed the flowers of an unfading coronal. Pastorates of 30, 40, 50, 55 years' continuance. Some of them had to be helped into the pulpit or into the carriage, they were so old and decrepit, but when the Lord's chariots halted one day in front of the old parsonage they stepped in vigorous as an athlete, and as we saw the wheels of fire whirling through the gates of the sunset we all cried out, "My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!"

I remark again, a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by its happiness.

No city under the sun where people take such good care of their ministers. In proportion as the world outside may curse a congregation stands close up by the man whom they believe in. Brooklyn society has for its foundation two elements—the Puritanic, which always means a quiet Sabbath, and the Hollandish, which means a worshipful people. On the top of this an admixture of all nationalities—the brawny Scot, the solid English, the vivacious Irish, the polite French, the philosophic German—and in all this intermingling of population the universal dominant theory that a man can do as he pleases provided he doesn't disturb anybody else.

A delightful climate. While it is hard on weak throats, for the most of us it is bracing. Not an atmosphere made up of the discharged gases of chemical factories or the miasms of swamps, but coming panting right off 3000 miles of Atlantic Ocean before anybody else has had a chance to breathe it! All through the city a society of kind, genial, generous, sympathetic people. How they fly to you when you are in trouble! How they watch over you when you are sick! How tender they are with you when you have buried your dead! Brooklyn is a good place to live in, a good place to die in, a good place to be buried in, a good place from which to rise in the beautiful resurrection.

In such a city I have been permitted to have 24 years of pastorate. During these years how many heartbreaks, how many losses, how many bereavements! Hardly a family of the church that has not been struck with sorrow. But God has sustained you in the past, and He will sustain you in the future. I exhort you to be of good cheer, Oh thou of the broken heart. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." I wish over every door of this church we might have written the word "Sympathy"—sympathy for all the young.

We must crowd them in here by thousands and propose a radiant gospel that they will take on the spot. We must make this place so attractive for the young that a young man will come here on Sabbath morning, put down his hat, brush his hair back from his forehead, unbutton his overcoat and look around wondering if he has not by mistake got into heaven. He will see in the faces of the old people not the gloom which some people take for religion, but the sunshine of celestial peace, and he will say, "Why, I wonder if that isn't the same peace that shone out on the face of my father and mother, when they lay dying?"

And then there will come a dampness in his eyes through which he can hardly see, and he will close his eyes to imprison the emotion, but the hot tear will break through the fringes of eyelashes and drop upon the coat sleeve. He will put his head on the back of the pew in front and sob, "Lord God of the old people, help me!" We ought to lay a plot here for the religious capture of all the young people in Brooklyn.

Yes, sympathy for the old. They have their aches and pains and distresses. They cannot hear or walk or see as well as they used to. We must be reverential in their presence. On dark days we must help them through the aisle and help them find the place in the hymn book. Some Sabbath morning we shall miss them from their place, and we shall say, "Where is Father So-and-so to-day?" and the answer will be: "What, haven't you heard? The King's wagons have taken Jacob up to the palace where his Joseph is yet alive."

Sympathy for business men. Twenty-four years of commercial life in New York and Brooklyn are enough to tear one's nerves to pieces. We want to make our Sabbath service here a rescue for all these martyrs of traffic, a foretaste of that land where they have no rents to pay, and there are no business rivalries, and where riches, instead of taking wings to fly away, brood over other riches.

Sympathy for the fallen, remembering that they ought to be pitied as much as a man run over with a rail train. The fact is that in the temptations and misfortunes of life they get run over. You and I in the same circumstances would have done as badly. We should have done worse perhaps. If you and I had the same evil surroundings and the same evil parentage that they had and the same native born procivities to evil that they had, you and I should have been in the penitentiary or outcasts of society. "No," says some self righteous man, "I couldn't have been overthrown in that way." You old hypocrite, you would have been the first to fall!

We want in this church to have sympathy for the worst man, remembering he is a brother; sympathy for the worst woman, remembering she is a sister. If that is not the gospel, I do not know what the gospel is. Ah, yes, sympathy for all the troubled, for the orphans in their exposure, for widowhood with its weak arm fighting for bread, for the household which erst resounded with merry voices and pattering feet now awfully still—broad-winged sympathy, like the feathers of the Almighty: warm-blooded sympathy, everlasting sympathy; sympathy which shows itself in the grasp of the hand, in the glittering tear of the eye, in the consoling word of the mouth; sympathy of blankets for the cold, of bread for the hungry, of medicine for the sick, of rescue for the lost. Sympathy!

Let it thrill in every sermon. Let it tremble in every song. Let it gleam in every tear and in every light. Sympathy! Men and women are sighing for sympathy, groaning for sympathy, dying for sympathy, tumbling off into unconsciousness and crime and perdition for lack of sympathy. May God give it to us! Fill all this pulpit with it from step to step. Let the sweep of these galleries suggest its encircling arms. Fill all the house with it, from door to door, and from floor to ceiling, until there is no more room for it, and it shall overflow into the street, and passers-by on foot and in carriage shall feel the throb of its magnificent benediction.

Let that be our new departure as a church. Let that be my new departure as a pastor. Sympathy! Gratitude to God demands that this morning I mention the fact that during all these 24 years I have missed but one service through sickness. When I entered the ministry I was so delicate I did not think I would preach three months, but preaching has agreed with me, and I think the healthiest thing in all the earth is the religion of Jesus Christ! Bless the Lord, O my soul! What ingrates we are in regard to our health!

I must, in gratitude to God, also mention the multitudes to whom I have been permitted to preach. It is simply miraculous, the attendance morning by morning, night by night, and year by year, and long after it has got to be an old story. I know some people are dainty and exclusive in their tastes. As for myself, I like a big crowd. I would like to see an audience large enough to scare me! If this gospel is good, the more that get it the better.

Many have received the gospel here, but others have rejected it. Now, I tell you what I am going to do with some of my dearest friends who have hitherto rejected the gospel. You are not afraid of me, and I am not afraid of you, and some day, O brother, I will clasp your hands together, and I will turn your face the other way, and I will take hold of your shoulders, and while you are helpless in my grasp I will give you one headlong push into the kingdom of God. Christ says we must compel you to come in. I will compel you to come in. Can I consent to anything else with these men, who are as dear to me as my own soul? I will compel you to come in.

Profiting by the mistakes of the past, I must do better work for you and better work for God. Lest I might, through some sudden illness or casualty, be snatched away before I have the opportunity of doing so, I take this occasion to declare my love for you as a people. It is different work if a pastor is placed in a church already built up, and he is surrounded by established circumstances. There are not ten people in this church that have not been brought into the church through my ministry. You are my family. I feel as much at home here as I do in my residence on Oxford street. You are my family—my father, my mother, my sister, my son, my daughter. You are my joy and crown, the subject of my prayers.

Your present and everlasting welfare is the object of my ambition. I have no worldly ambition. I had once. I have not now. I know the world about as well as any one knows it. I have heard the hand-clapping of its applause, and I have heard the hiss of its opposition, and I declare to you that the former is not especially to be sought for, nor is the latter to be feared. The world has given me about all the comfort and prosperity it can give a man, and I have no worldly ambition. I have an all consuming ambition to make full proof of my ministry, to get to heaven myself and to take a great crowd with me. Upon your table and cradle and armchair and pillow and lounge and nursery and drawing room and kitchen may the blessing of the Almighty God come down!

During these 24 years there is hardly a family that has not been invaded by sorrow or death. Where are those grand, old men, those glorious Christian women, who used to worship with us? Why, they went away into the next world so gradually that they had concluded the second stanza or the third stanza in heaven before you knew they were gone. They had on the crown before you thought they had dropped the staff of the earthly pilgrimage.

And then the dear children. Oh, how many have gone out of this church! You could not keep them. You folded them in your arms and said: "O God, I cannot give them up! Take all else, take my property, take my reputation, but let me keep this treasure. Lord, I cannot bear this."

Oh, if we could all die together! If we could keep all the sheep and the lambs of the family fold together until some bright spring day, the birds a-chant, and the waters a-glitter, and then we could altogether hear the voice of the good Shepherd and hand in hand pass through the flood! No, no, no, no! Oh, if we only had notice that we are all to depart together, and we could say to our families: "The time has come. The Lord bids us away." And then we could take our little children to their beds and straighted out their limbs and say: "Now sleep the last sleep. Good night until it is good morning." And then we could go to our own couches and say: "Now, altogether we are ready to go. Our children are gone; now let us depart."

No, no! It is one by one. It may be in the midnight. It may be in the winter and in the snow coming down twenty inches deep over our grave. It may be in the strange hotel and our arm too weak to pull the bell for help. It may be so suddenly we have no time even to say goodby. Death is a bitter, crushing, tremendous curse.

I play you three tunes on the gospel harp of comfort. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." That is one. "All things work together for good to those who love God." That is the second. "And the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes." That is the third. During these 24 years I have tried as far as I could by argument, by illustration and by caricature to fill you with disgust with much of this modern religion which people are trying now to substitute for the religion of Jesus Christ and the religion of the apostles.

I have tried to persuade you that the worst of all cant is the cant of skepticism, and instead of your apologizing for Christianity it was high time that those who do not believe in Christianity should apologize to you, and I have tried to show that the biggest villians in the universe are those who would try to rob us of this Bible, and that the grandest mission of the church of Jesus Christ is that of bringing souls to the Lord—a soul saving church.

But now those years are gone. If you have neglected your duty, if I have neglected my duty, it is neglected forever. Each year has its work. If the work is performed within the 12 months, it is done forever. If neglected, it is neglected forever.

When a woman was dying she said, "Call them back." They did not know what she meant. She had been a disciple of the world. She said, "Oh, call them back!" They said, "Who do you want us to call back?" "Oh," she said, "call them back, the days, the months, the years I have wasted. Call them back!" But you cannot call them back; you cannot call a year back, or a month back, or a week back, or an hour back, or a second back. Gone once, it is gone forever.

When a great battle was raging, a messenger came up and said to the general, who was talking with an officer, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." The general kept right on conversing with his fellow officer, and the messenger said again, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." Still the general kept right on, and the messenger lost his patience, not having his message seemingly appreciated, and said again, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." The general then looked at him and said, "Take another." Ah, forgetting the things that are behind, let us look to those that are before. Win another castle; take another standard; gain another victory.

Roll on, sweet day of the world's emancipation, when "the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the wood shall clap their hands, and instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier will come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be unto the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that cannot be cut off."

Photographs on Cups and Saucers.

A novelty has been introduced by a Boston woman that bids fair to become a mania in the cultured society of that city. She has a complete breakfast service of cups, saucers and plates for her large family on which are given, from photographs, the likeness of the members, so that the servant can properly place the china to be used.

Old Hats Supersede Autographs.

An old man who formerly dealt in second-hand clothing now does a brisk trade in the discarded hats of New York's eminent men. He buys them for a song and sells them to relic hunters at fancy prices. On Monday he sold a derby once worn by Grover Cleveland. The object fetched $21.—New York Herald.

Whalebone is becoming very scarce. In this country it is worth from $5 to $6 per pound, and in England it fetches $15,000 a ton, and cannot be got at that price.

Too Much Money.

A leading paper in a New England State, discussing corrupt election practices, strikes at the root of the trouble when it says:

"The fact is, both parties have too much money."

What is admitted of that State is unfortunately true of many others; namely, that "shameful or rather shameless, use of money has come to be a part of every general election."

The same writer sadly puts the suggestive question: "If votes are worth $30 each, provided a man has no character; if work is scarce, crops poor, and children plenty, and hungry, what is going to become of his character?"

The story is told that at a recent election one of the parties polled in a certain town a much larger vote than usual. On inquiry it was found that some honest men in the party who disliked the doubtful methods of the official committee had quietly appointed an unpaid committee to watch the other, to discountenance bribery, and to do legitimate election work.

The amount of "selling out" was greatly reduced, and the issue showed that in politics, as elsewhere, honesty is the best policy.

A noted example of the danger of "too much money" is given by the Panama Canal scandal. Of nearly three hundred million dollars received, a fraction only reached the men actually at work. Corrupt politicians, contractors, newspapers, and officials absorbed the rest. It the sum spent in bribery could have been spent in work, the canal would have been much nearer completion to-day.

We are proud that the United States has had no such gigantic scandal as that now convulsing France; let us take care that "too much money" in politics does not lead us in that direction.—Youth's Companion.

Practical Boston.

Boston notions are numberless and very apt to be good. In that city notices in English, French, German, and Swedish are hung in the waiting-rooms of the railway stations and pier sheds warning young girls against strangers and stating at what hours a matron, who will be recognizable by her prescribed badge, may be found to give all needed information and advice. In the same city, which is peculiarly the home and originating place of practical charities, a second good scheme is that of the Young Travelers' Aid Society. Under its auspices matrons meet the chief trains, both incoming and outgoing, and aid by suggestion or information the traveler who needs it. A country girl, a foreigner, a mother wrestling with an unwieldy family of slippery children, particularly if she is a stranger in a strange land—these and similar helpless and distracted wayfarers are righted, relieved and sent on their way rejoicing.

Why not, indeed?

When the Royal Baking Powder makes finer and more wholesome food at a less cost, which every housekeeper familiar with it will affirm, why not discard altogether the old-fashioned methods of soda and sour milk, or home-made mixture of cream of tartar and soda, or the cheaper and inferior baking powders, and use it exclusively?

A Pure Norwegian

oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion — Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No mystery surrounds this formula—the only mystery is how quickly it builds up flesh and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

Scott's Emulsion

will check Consumption and is indispensable in *all* wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

All Homes Need for all home uses a carton of Home Nails all sizes, a carton of Home Tacks all sizes

All Dealers Sell for all home uses

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, RIPANS TABULES act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 30c. Package (4 boxes), $1. For free samples address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

$75.00 To $250 can be made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 3 South 11th St., Richmond, Va

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

FACTS A—Absolutely. B—Best. C—Cure for Pain.

S. S. S.

FIGURES 1—A Prompt Cure. 2—A Permanent Cure. 3—A Perfect Cure.

Only One Way.

It takes a small boy to express a thing with unconventional force and accuracy.

"The water in this spring is awful good," said a little boarder from the city.

"Is it?" answerd his mother. "Then I'll take some. Where is the cup?"

"There isn't any. You have to lie down and drink uphill."—Good News.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

A man does wrong for the same reason that wolves steal sheep.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Thunder is the bass drum in the music of the elements.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Sleep is the honey in the comb of healthful labor.

Work for workers! Are you ready to work, and do you want to make money? Then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot help you.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Compiaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Some hearts wither before they bloom.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

The downright fool doesn't now it.

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Drop a sentiment in the slot and get action.

Garfield Tea—The leading Spring Medicine.

Fragrance is what the flower thinks.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT

Saved His Life! Doctors said I Could Not Live! POOR HEALTH FOR YEARS.

Mr. Willcox is a practical farmer and Postmaster in the village where he resides, and is well known for miles around. He writes:—"I had been in **poor health** for a long time. Four years ago the crisis came, and a number of our best physicians **said I would not live a year.** I began using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure; then my doctor said it might help me for a time, but I would not be here a year hence. My difficulties, aggravated by Rheumatism, were so bad I could not get either hand to my face. I continued the medicine nearly a year, and now I am as well as any man of my age—sixty-eight years. I give **Swamp-Root** credit for **saving my life,** and the good health I now enjoy is due to its use."

Jan. 9, '93. J. D. WILLCOX, Olmsville, Pa.

SWAMP-ROOT

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if you are not benefited, Druggist will refund to you the price paid.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" and Consultation Free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size.

CATARRH IN CHILDREN

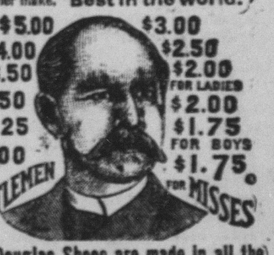
For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her S.S.S. The first bottle seemed to aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. **Best in the world.**



W. L. Douglas Shoes are made in all the Latest Styles.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay $6 to $8 try my $3.50, $4 or $5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when Shoe Dealers cannot supply you. **W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.** Sold by

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor bore for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes. **Ask your dealer for them,** or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO. WALTHAM, MASS.

ENU 18

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 4.

THE RACKET

Largest assortment Kidgloves.
Largest assortment New Dress Goods.
Largest assortment Dress Trimmings.
Largest assortment Spring Jackets and Capes
Largest assortment Cloaks for the Baby.
Largest assortment Silk Ties.
Largest assortment Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Largest assortment of Hosiery.
Largest assortment Muslin Underwear.
Largest assortment Gauze Underwear.
Largest assortment Child's Lace Caps.
Largest assortment of Ribbons.
Largest assortment of Novelties
Largest assortment of Shoes.
Largest assortment of Everything at the Lowest Prices, U will find in Bellefonte, Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Mr. Lot Kimport, of Boalsburg, was in town on Tuesday.

——H. F. McGirk, assessor of College township, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday on business.

——Will Kurtz and daughter, of Berlin, Pa., arrived Tuesday for a short visit to his parents.

——Mr. Had. B. Young, mayor of Mifflinburg, was a prominent visitor in Centre Hall on Monday.

——John H. Heckman, of Spring Mills, was about town shaking hands with friends on Saturday.

——Our whilom townsman, Mr. W. R. Camp, of Tyrone, gave our town a flying visit and called at the REPORTER office.

——Sidney Krumrine and Co. Supt. elect C. L. Gramley, took supper at Bartges' hotel on Tuesday evening on their way from Bellefonte.

——Mr. J. B. Harper, one of Potters Mills jolly citizens, gave our sanctum a call, and had his label put out to '94, saying he didn't like the idea of reading a paper without paying up. He reports every thing in good shape over there, save that there is a little more rain and mud than what would be desirable.

For the Cow.

The Bellefonte council debated the question of excluding the cow from its thoroughfares and boulevards, and the measure was lost by a vote of six to three in favor of the cow. The question had called out petitions for and against and had developed considerable rife and animosity between some of the citizens.

Struck for Higher Wages

About fifty house carpenters out of about 400 in Harrisburg struck for $2.50 a day, instead of $2, the rate now in force. They now work nine hours eash day and want these hours to remain under the $2.50 rate.

For Sale.

A desirable property situated in Centre Hall. Good dwelling house, stable, and outbuildings. Large lot of fruit on the lot. The property will be sold cheap and at a bargain. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office.

Many Trees Uprooted.

During the severe, wind storm last Thursday over one hundred large trees were uprooted in Burrell's woods at the east end of Nittany Valley, and fully that many in the woods near Rote, Clinton county.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

The Huntingdon *Local News* says: A man named Morgan was killed on the Black Log mountain on Thursday morning. He was engaged in cutting down timber and a tree fell on him. We are without particulars.

Don't Forget It.

It is unlawful to put filth of any kind, sawdust, dyestuffs, or any substance injurious to fish in any stream inhabited by trout. The penalty for a violation of this law is a severe one.

——Boots and shoes a specialty at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

ELECTED SUPT.

C. L. GRAMLEY ELECTED BY A BIG MAJORITY.

Co. Supt. of Schools Again Chosen to Fill the Office Which He Occupied—Much Interest.

The directors of the schools of Centre county convened in session in the court house at Bellefonte on Tuesday at one o'clock, to elect a man to preside over the public schools of the county for the next three years. There were very few absentees and a full turnout of directors showed the interest manifested in the selection of the superintendent.

Several candidates for the office have been pushing their claims for the last several months, and among those who stood to the fore and were eminently qualified to fill the office were Prof. C. L. Gramley, the present incumbent, Prof. Calvin R. Neff, of the Millheim schools; and Prof. H. C. Rothrock, of the Boalsburg schools. All the gentlemen had labored hard in endeavoring to secure their election.

The convention was called to order at 1 o'clock by Superintendent C. L. Gramley, after which D. F. Fortney, of Bellefonte, was elected chairman of the convention, Hon. W. K. Alexander, of Millheim, reading clerk, and W. E. Irvin, of Philipsburg and Miss Lizzie Shortlidge of Bellefonte tellers. The roll being called, out of 198 directors 151 answered to their names.

The following nominations for county superintendent were then made: Charles Smith, of Bellefonte, nominated Prof. C. L. Gramley, of Miles township; Hon. W. A. Murray, of Harris, nominated Prof. H. C. Rothrock, of Boalsburg, and James A. Keller, of Potter township, nominated Prof. C. R. Neff, of Potter township.

The convention then proceeded to ballot which resulted as follows: C. L. Gramley 101, H. C. Rothrock 13, C. R. Neff 37. Prof. Gramley having rereived a majority of all the votes was declared elected county superintendent for the next three years.

Capt. S. H. Bennison of Marion township, then read several resolutions which were adopted by the convention after which J. N. Hall, of Howard township and Prof. Gramley, superintendent elect made short addresses.

The clock admonishing the convention that it was nearly time for court to convene the convention adjourned.

The *Daily Gazette* of Tuesday publishes a short sketch of Mr. Gramley, and in it says, Prof. Cephus L. Gramley is the son of Squire Samuel Gramley, of near Rebersburg, this county, where he was born September 16, 1852, making him 43 years old. His father was a school teacher before him, in fact the whole family has given its closest attention to public school work for half a century or more, and that they were successful is plainly shown by the large amount of work accomplished during this time.

The subject of this sketch taught his first winter term of public school at Centre Mills, Miles township, during the winter of 1868-69. Excepting two years, while he was attending Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Pa. Prof. Gramley has taught every winter since his first attempt in 1868, making twenty-two years in all. In addition to this, he was assistant principal of the County Normal schools, at Milesburg, Pa., during the summers of 1875 and 1876. Every additional summer of these 22 years he very successfully conducted his select school for the more thorough preparation of teachers, at Rebersburg, this county, where Prof. Gramley lives and has reared a most beautiful home.

Will Begin Work.

The Philipsburg *Journal* says that contractor Tennis, of Lewisburg, is gathering his forces and the necessary equipage preparatory to beginning work at once on the new railroad running from that city to Altoona and to be known as the Altoona and Philipsburg railroad. Quite a number of teams, carts, etc., arrived there Monday, and in a few days it is expected that a large force of men will be at work on that end of the line and the road pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

A Giant Tree.

A giant pine tree in Pike county, this state, which had been spared on account of its size when the other trees were cleared away, was felled a few days ago. It was found to be 372 feet high and 462 years old, sound from butt to top, and cut $2,000 worth of lumber. The tree was growing before Columbus discovered America.

A Damp Spring.

Had a heavy rain on Sunday evening accompanied by lightning. The spring has been damp right along, with some rain about every other day. Farmers have experienced some delay in their field work in consequence.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

——Clothing of the finest grade and all prices, the stock a specialty.—C. P. Long & Co.

PLAYED OUT.

The Candidates no Longer Serenaded by the Brass Bands.

Ten to fifteen years ago Centre county had about twenty-five brass bands, of which a dozen, or more, were in Penns valley. Now there are not one third the number in the county—all the others having blown or played out. Serenading candidates took all the wind on hand, and the fellows out electioneering were watched with argus eyes by these bands to give the electioneerers a blow,—and get in return a V or an X for the compliment. It was a big drain on the exchequers of the candidates, at five dollars a piece to each band it would cost the candidate the handsome pile of stamps of over $200. The poor fellows had to stand the bleed, while the others stood the blow and the wind cost these nothing.

Candidates are now clear of a greater part of this nuisance and can travel the county over without being socked at every street corner by a brass band, which served the purpose of strapping candidates, by discoursing Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, etc., to the fellows who had to grin and bear it and then shell out to boot.

Schoolgirl Elopes With a Lawyer.

Miss Iola Hague, daughter of John W. Hague, a prominent Pittsburg lawyer, has eloped from Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., with H. W. Hadden, of Pittsburg, solicitor for the National Building and Loan Association. She left a note saying she had been married and that it would be useless to search for her. Hadden had frequently called upon her at the school with the permission of her parents.

The evening before she attended church with Hadden and returned to the school early in the evening, going directly to her room, ostensibly for the night. She was seen by a person living opposite the school to escape from the window by a ladder, hoisted by a man from the yard below. She was dressed in black.

The eloping pair came on to Centre Hall, where they remained to spend Friday,—the first day of their honeymoon, and Haddon wrote from here to the principal of the institution to have the trunks of the girl expressed up here, this the principal refused to do until hearing first from the parents of the bride.

Dollar For Dollar.

We are authorized to announce that William P. Duncan, assignee of the Philipsburg Banking company, will pay 25 per cent., which is the final dividend, making 100 cents on the dollar, to the creditors of the said bank, at the First National bank, of Philipsburg, on and after May 3, 1893. We cannot express the satisfaction it gives us to make this announcement. We are glad not only for the sake of the creditors of the bank, but we are glad because it redeems the credit of the town, as well as the credit and good name of the cashier, Mr. O. Perry Jones, who comes out of the affair with clean hands and spotless name.—Philipsburg *Ledger*.

A New Crack in the Liberty Bell.

A new crack has appeared on the Liberty bell. It extends from the old crack nearly fourteen inches up around the crown and part way back toward the rim of the bell. The crack is supposed to have been caused by the vibrations of the car and the bracing, which only touched two sides of the rim of the bell.

Is this crack ominous of danger to our institutians? Guess if we stood one crack these many years we can stand an other.

A New Corporation Formed.

The furniture factory at Lewisburg is to be put in operation until the unfinished goods are worked out, and after that there is to be a readjustment of matters, a new corporation formed and the factory sent humming along faster than ever before.

A New Railroad.

The *Gazette* says that the Bellefonte Central Railroad company evidently means business, as a large force of men are at work changing the route or connections. These changes will provide direct connection with the Reading system at Mill Hall.

Snow Bank on the 1st of May.

On the 1st of May a part of a snow bank was still seen lingering on a hill side near the Union church, and was several feet in depth—the remains of one of last winter's big drifts.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

For Sale.

One ton choice timothy hay for sale by W. W. Boob, Centre Hall.

——Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

HICKS FOR MAY.

What the Weather Phophet has to Say of the Conditions.

Weather prophet Hicks is out in his forecast for May. He says:

Indications are that May will open with cool, fair weather in most parts, with frosts in northern directions. A warm wave will pass eastward across the country, giving rise to reactionary storms, central on and after the 3d. After a few days of colder clear weather, about the 7th it will grow warmer in the west, and during the 8th to 11th the warmth will increase as it advances eastward over the continent, resulting in many storms about 8th, 9th, 10th. There is a marked tendency to frost, as a rule, from about the 10th to 15th of May, especially when storms occur on or just preceding those dates. But the indications for this month are that this frost period will reach its crisis at the close of reactionary storms central about the 15th. The new moon on that day, and the equinox of Mercury on the 16th, will increase and prolong storm conditions, and add to the probabilities of frost after the storms in northerly regions. From the 18th to 22d falls a marked storm period, the crisis of which will likely be reached about the 22d. A very warm wave will pass over the country during the period and dangerous storms are liable to result. About the 25th and 26th there will be another rise in temperature, resulting in reactionary storms. The last day of May is the centre of regular storm period, which runs into the opening days of June.

TROUT FRY.

8000 Young Trout Placed in Penns Creek and the Greens Valley Stream.

On Friday morning 8000 young trout about one inch in length, each, were received here, in care of Rev. Eisenberg and Simon Harper, from the Corry hatchery, and placed in Penns creek and the Greens valley stream; one can in charge of George Bushman, was put in the stream at Potters, near Linden Hall. The little beauties were quite lively and in three years, if not hooked out should be ten to twelve inches in size. Persons living near trout streams should see that they are stocked every spring, as the young trout can be procured free of charge from the hatchery of which there are three or four in the state.

Last spring the above named parties and Fred. Kurtz procured about 10,000 young trout and put them in Pine, Penns, and other creeks. If this work is repeated each spring trout will, no doubt, be as plenty in our streams in a few years, as they once were. If the illegal fishing with nets and out-of-season can only be entirely stopped by prompt prosecutions our trout streams will always afford an abundance of sport for the angler.

Baby Ruth Too Much Adored.

Poor baby Ruth has been so pestered by kodak fiends and curious sightseers when taking her walks in the rear of the White House on fair days that the President has had to order the gates of the White House grounds to be closed between 2 and 4 o'clock in order that she may take the air undisturbed.

It seems that the sight-seers, who are mostly women, not content with staring at the baby insisted on kissing her; while some of them taking advantage of the temporary distraction of the nurse, gave the baby candy or open her mouth to look at her teeth or dance her up and down in their arms. One audacious woman actually tried to snip off a lock of her hair with a tiny pair of scissors.

Has Taken to the Pulpit.

Abe Buzzard the Lancaster county outlaw, recently pardoned from the penitentiary, has taken to the pulpit. On Sunday he made addresses at the Sunday Breakfast Association, at the Cohocksink Presbyterian church, in the morning, and in the afternoon the Fairhill Baptist church was crowded by people anxious to hear him. In the evening he spoke in the Wharton street M. E. Church. The reformed outlaw told in unpolished language the story of his life and also the part connected with his conversion.

Union County Deaths.

In Hartleton, April 7, Mrs. Sarah Jones Smith, widow of Jacob Smith, aged 92 years, 1 month and 19 days.

At New Columbia, April 17, Mrs. Mary E. Keefer, aged about 73 years.

At Vicksburg, April 20, Matilda, relict of Henry Baker, deceased, aged 72 years and 10 months.

Can They Raise the Amount?

If the people of Lock Haven will raise the small sum of $4000 the Beech Creek railroad will be run into that city. Can Lock Haven foot a bill of $4000? If not, call on Centre Hall for a lift.

Will Enter the Race.

Benjamin Kurtz Focht, of Lewisburg, will enter the race for the Republican nomination of state treasurer.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

CIVIL CASES

TRIED AT THE SECOND WEEK OF THE APRIL COURT.

The Jury Returns a Verdict in Favor of Plaintiff in the Dooley vs. Krumbine Case.

Court was called in session Monday morning at ten o'clock, with Hon. A. O. Furst on the bench with his Associates Thomas F. Riley and C. A. Faulkner. A number of petitions were presented by members of the bar, and roll call of jurors, after which adjournment was made until two o'clock p. m.

At two o'clock p. m., the jury was empanelled in the case of Maggie Dooly vs. George W. Krumbine and Clement Dale, guardians of Anna Krumbine, minor child of Anna Krumbine, deceased.

This is a case of traverse of inquisition in lunacy and is being closely followed by many people of Bellefonte and Centre Hall. This is the second trial, it having been tried in November 1892. Wilbur F. Reeder is attorney for plaintiff and ex-Judge John H. Orvis, and Clement Dale for defendant. The afternoon was taken up by the plaintiff in presenting testimony to the jury, when at 5.45 the plaintiff rested and court adjourned until Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.

The Tuesday forenoon session was taken up by the defendants and getting their testimony to the jury. Tuesday afternoon some testimony in rebuttal was given by plaintiff when the case was argued by ex-Judge Orvis for defendants, and Wilbur F. Reeder for the Commonwealth. It was 5.15 when Judge Furst began to charge the jury. The jury retired for deliberation at 5.45.

A jury was then impancled in the case of James I DeLong vs. J. P. Findley and Charles White.

On Wednesday morning the jury brought a sealed verdict into court in the case of Dooley vs. Krumbine, in favor of the plaintiff.

The case of James J. DeLong vs. J. P. Findley and Chas. White on trial Wednesday afternoon.

A Centre County Thief Nabbed.

Samuel Bennett, of Philipsburg, was arrested at the Windsor Hotel Harrisburg, on Tuesday afternoon by Officer Harry Swiler, of the Philipsburg police force, charged with robbing Fent Sheely of $400 at Philipsburg several days ago. Officer Swiler accompanied by Roundsman Yowler located Bennett at the Windsor hotel where he had engaged rooms with his wife. He was eating dinner when told that some gentleman desired to see him.

When he came out Fent Sheely, who had accompanied the officer to that city, identified him. Bennett was taken to the jail and searched but none of the money was found on his person. Roundsman Yowler went back to the hotel and got $290 from Bennett's wife. Sheely said he and Bennett boarded together and that Bennett had gone to his, Sheely's trunk during the night and stole the money. He then drove from Philipsburg to Bald Eagle, some considerable distance, taking a train at the latter place and came direct to Harrisburg. The woman who accompanied Bennett is still at the Windsor hotel.

Violated the Fish Law.

Fishing with outlines is in violation of the fish law, and for this offence a young man named Walker was arrested at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, and was placed under bond of $300 to answer for his offence. He was caught in the act of hauling the outlines out and arrested. Much outline fishing is done in all parts of the county and if wholesale arrests were made, there would probably be a damper put upon the illegal work.

Died at Gettysburg.

On Wednesday morning Mr. William Wolf received a telegram from his brother, Dr. E. J. Wolf, professor in the theological seminary at Gettysburg announcing the death or his son, Charles Stork Wolf, a young man aged about eighteen years. His sickness was short and of only about two days duration, being stricken down with brain fever. Charles was a fine young man and was well known in Centre Hall, having visited here frequently during his boyhood.

Notice.

Persons having unsettled mill bills, will please oblige by adjusting same before May 10th, after which date the books will be placed in other hands for collection.

KURTZ & SON.

Read the Ad.

If you are in need of any kind of a rig, road cart, buggy or wagon, read Boob's ad. in the REPORTER.

Prices Still Low.

The grain markets still keep depressed, prices remaining on a standstill at the prevailing low figures.

For Sale.

A large lot of good mason stones. Apply at this office.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

PROVIDED WITH STEAM HEAT.

The Passenger Trains on the Railroad Now Heated by Steam.

The deadly and unsightly car stoves will no longer figure prominently in the eyes of the public as it has in the past in diffusing warmth and comfort to the patrons of the railroad. The passenger trains now running from Montandon to Bellefonte have been recently equipped with appliances for heating the trains by steam, and the new convenience has worked to great satisfaction. The morning train west, in charge of conductor Cook was supplied about one month ago and on Monday evening Conductor Reamer made his return trip in a train supplied with the same appliances for heating the cars. The steam is furnished from the locomotive and at a pressure of about one pound, so there is no need of fear of scalding should a break occur. The stoves are still and will be retained in the car to provide comfort in cases of emergency. The railroad men are greatly pleased with it and claim it is a great saver of labor and the dust of the car stove is not always flying about from incessant shaking which is necessary in cold weather. Each seat has a coil under it and steam pipes extend along each side of the car with large radiators at each end. The engineer is in entire charge and can regulate the temperature by simply turning off or on more steam.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

New Millinery Goods.

New millinery goods for spring and summer just received from Philadelphia and New York. Wishing you to call and examine the same whether you purchase or not, you will be made welcome.

MYRA C. ISHLER,
276t Tusseyville.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

——C. P. Long has just returned from eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of general merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere. Stock going fast.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Dress Goods

Our stock was never so complete---Whip cords, serges, epingles, cashmeres, henriettas storm serges and all late fabrics.

SATINES
in plain and shades and a number of beautitul fancies.

PERCALES
crape cloths, ginghams, silkalines, fringes, etc.

BABY FLANNEL
in pink, blue and cream; very choice.

Golden glass, shines like gold.

SPRING COATS
in beautiful shades.

Garmans.